

FBIS

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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Peace Initiatives Reaffirm Foreign Policy Goal	CC 1
Review of 1981 Initiatives [KOMMUNIST Dec]	CC 1
Brezhnev's Contribution [MEZHDUNATODNAYA ZHIZHN Dec]	
Press Views Results of Recent NATO Sessions	CC 2
Grigoryev in IZVESTIYA [13 Dec]	CC 2
Volkov in SELSKAYA ZHIZHN	CC 3
Academician Urges World Ecological Cooperation	CC 3
[Fedorov in IZVESTIYA 9 Dec]	

UNITED STATES & CANADA

PRAVDA Views U.S. Propaganda Reorganization	A 1
[Bolshakov, 14 Dec]	
Ban Lifted on CIA Surveillance of U.S. Citizens	A 4
[Bolshakov in PRAVDA 11 Dec]	
U.S. Makes Preparations for Chemical Warfare	A 5
Reports From U.S. Journals	A 5
NBC-TV Report [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 Dec]	

CHINA

Korolev Comments on Sino-Indian Border Talks	B 1
--	-----

SOUTH ASIA

IZVESTIYA: Kuznetsov Speech to Indian Parliament	D 1
[13 Dec]	
Comparison of PRAVDA, TASS on Kuznetsov in Nepal	D 4
Former Afghan Official Cited on U.S. Actions	D 5
[Kobysh in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA]	
PRAVDA Article on Soviet Soldiers in Afghanistan	D 5
[Verstakov, 12 Dec]	
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Photos on Troops in Afghanistan [18 Dec]	D 5

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Firyubin, Heng Samrin Meeting in Phnom Penh	E 1
Further Details [Phnom Penh SPK]	E 1
TASS Reports on Communique at Vientiane Meeting	E 1
U.S. Propaganda Movie on Chemical Weapons Scored [Romantsov]	E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

TASS Cites PAP Report on 'Workers' Agency'	F 1
Warsaw PZPR News Bulletin on Counterrevolution	F 1
Polish Statement on Spasowski's 'Desertion' Noted	F 2
Soviet Media Continues To Score U.S. Interference	F 2
White House 'Openly Meddles'	F 2
[Borovik, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA]	
Anti-Polish Propaganda [Druzhinin]	F 3
Situation in Poland, Western Distortions Noted	F 3
PRAVDA Reports Support for Martial Law Measures	F 5
[Losoto]	
PAP Reports on Joint Sejm Commission's Meeting	F 5
Effect of Solidarity on Polish Economy Viewed	F 5
[Rachkov]	
PAP Cites ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Article on KPN	F 7
Soviet, Polish Foreign Trade Ministers Meet	F 7
TASS Cites PAP Report on Budapest Economic Talks	F 7
[Stankiewicz]	
TRUD Notes Hungarian NEPSZAVA Article on Poland	F 8
[17 Dec]	
PRAVDA 19 Dec Roundup of Comment on Poland	F 8
TASS Transmits PAP Coverage of Polish Situation	F 9
23 Dec PAP Press Review	F 9
Transport, Livestock Situation	F 10
Situation in Collieries	F 11
Moscow TV Interviews ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Editor	F 11
Booklet on Polish-German Relations Scored	F 12
[TRYBUNA LUDU]	
Warsaw Mayor Urges Subway Construction	F 12
Variations to 18 Dec DAILY REPORT Articles	F 13
Military Council Statement	F 13
Solidarity Documents, Plans	F 13
Variations to 21 Dec DAILY REPORT Articles	F 14
Reagan's 'Hostile Approach'	F 14
Anti-Polish Campaign	F 14
Zhivkov, Karmal Comment on Poland, Afghanistan [PRAVDA 18 Dec]	F 14
Kapitonov Receives Bulgarian Friendship Group	F 15
[PRAVDA 18 Dec]	
Brezhnev Receives Reply From SFRY's Kraigher	F 15
Gorshkov Attends SFRY Embassy Army Day Fete	F 16
Gorshkov Address	F 16
Pelshe Receives Mueckenberger-Led GDR Delegation	F 17

WESTERN EUROPE

'Eastern Interest' in Dozier Kidnapping Denied [Yuriyev]	G 1
Eagleburger Pressing Allies on Polish, USSR Stance	G 1
USSR Asks France To Stay Out of Polish Affairs [AFP]	G 2
Common Market Squabbles Continue in London Parley	G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Confrontation Front Thwarts U.S., Israeli Plans	H 1
[Musayelyan in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 5 Dec]	
U.S. Anti-Libyan Moves Assume 'Menacing Scope'	H 2
[Glukhov in PRAVDA 14 Dec]	
U.S. Expulsion of Palestinian to Israel Opposed	H 3
Comparison of Solidarity-With-Syria Statement	H 3

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Cuba's Rodriguez Views Missile Proposals K 1
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 5 Dec]

BREZHNEV BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Press Coverage of Brezhnev Birthday Festivities L 1
PRAVDA Coverage [21 Dec] L 1
More PRAVDA Coverage [19, 20 Dec] L 1
IZVESTIYA Reportage [16, 17, 19, 20 Dec] L 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Reportage [15, 16, 17, 18, 20 Dec] L 2
LITERATURNAYA GAZETA [16 Dec] L 3
Further Tributes to Brezhnev on Birthday L 3
Polish Message L 3
[PRAVDA 19 Dec]
Karmal Award L 5
Other World Leaders L 5
[PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA 20 Dec]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Grishin Attends Moscow Ceremony 22 Dec R 1
Aliyev Attends Soiree Honoring Azerbaijani Poet 22 Dec R 1
Aliyev Greets Scientists Honoring Azeri Figure R 1
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 26 Nov]
Crime Prevention Conference in Krasnovodsk R 1
Culture and Ideology Conference Held in Kiev R 2
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 6 Dec]
Soviet Emigre Expresses Disillusion With West R 2
[Fenyutin in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 8 Dec]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Power Development Minister on Atomic Power S 1
Kirilenko, Dymshits Attend S 1
Maritime Fleet Development Plans Outlined S 1
[Zakharko in IZVESTIYA 3 Dec]
Economist Views Socioeconomic Program S 2
[Milyukov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Dec]
PRAVDA Views Need for Railroad Efficiency S 2
[Osipov, 3 Dec]
Paper Combines' Resourcefulness Lauded S 2
[PRAVDA 3 Dec]
Electric Energy Day Marked in Uzbek SSR S 4
Briefs: Uzbek Workers Award S 4

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Brezhnev Named Honorary Cadet of Tank Company V 1
Ustinov Speech at Regimental Komsomol Meeting V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Dec]
Gen Petrov Addresses Urals Party Aktiv V 8
[Shchekotov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 Dec]

PEACE INITIATIVES REAFFIRM FOREIGN POLICY GOAL

Review of 1981 Initiatives

LD221316 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Dec, TASS -- The outgoing year has convincingly confirmed that the foreign policy of the Soviet Union is "a highly important factor countering the aggressive designs of imperialism and improving international relations," the magazine KOMMUNIST writes in its last issue for this year.

Analyzing the major trends of international development, the article points out that the 26th Congress of the CPSU has been a milestone in the life not only of the Soviet people but also all progressive mankind. "The foreign policy programme of the congress, which became widely known as the peace programme for the eighties, is marked by its great scope and realism. The complex of new major initiatives, advanced by the congress, is permeated by one desire: to do one's utmost to rid the peoples of the threat of nuclear war, to check the slipping of the world into a dangerous confrontation."

"Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, his talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and other West German statesmen and political leaders have become a big political action." The significance of this visit by far transcends the boundaries of Soviet-West German relations themselves, for "such summit meetings are important for the entire process of all-European detente, for a political dialogue between East and West." The results of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG made a "valuable contribution to the maintenance of peace and consolidation of detente both in Europe and throughout the entire world, to the struggle for the limitation and an end to the arms race, to the development of international coopeation," the article emphasizes. The magazine points out that Leonid Brezhnev advanced new far-reaching proposals in the FRG which had but one purpose -- to work out mutually acceptable understanding and to rid Europe of the danger of a nuclear conflagration. By the new proposals, the author remarks, the Soviet Union furnished a constructive foundation for the talks with the United States on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, which were opened in Geneva on November 30.

The 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly also witnessed valuable Soviet peace initiatives. Its participants endorsed a Soviet draft declaration, which proclaims that states and statesmen who dare to be the first to use nuclear arms would perpetrate the gravest crime against mankind. The United Nations also supported another major Soviet initiative: to conclude a treaty banning the deployment of any types of arms in outer space. On the proposal of a group of socialist countries, including the USSR, another resolution was also adopted calling for a ban on neutron weapons. "To put it in a nutshell, the development of international relations in 1981 was marked by an ever-increasing impact made by Soviet foreign policy activity," the article emphasises. "The Soviet Union is deeply convinced that there is a real possibility of maintaining peace."

Brezhnev's Contribution

LD301330 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Nov, TASS -- "The activities of the CPSU, its Central Committee, and the Political Bureau of the Central Committee headed by Leonid Brezhnev, an outstanding state and political figure of our time, general secretary of the Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, serves as a vivid reaffirmation of the CPSU's and the Soviet state's devotion to Lenin's ideas, to the principles and traditions of the foreign policy of the USSR," the Soviet journal MEZH DUNARODNAYA ZHIZN (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS) writes in its December issue.

"Leonid Brezhnev's indefatigable and fruitful work at the top party and state posts," the leading article points out, "is an inspiring example of selfless service to the motherland, to the Leninist party and to the cause of communism. One of major areas of the activities is the foreign policy field, to the elaboration and realization of which Leonid Brezhnev makes an outstanding contribution. He has won prestige the world over as a fiery fighter for peace and social progress."

Emphasizing that "the USSR regards the struggle for peace as the pivot of its entire policy, and not as some propagandist campaign," the journal goes on: "The profoundly humane and genuinely peaceful character of the foreign policy of socialism and its consistency and continuity are seen in a particularly vivid way during this struggle. Real socialism is nowadays not only the most advanced socio-political formation semi-colon. A great mission has fallen to its lot -- to uphold peace on earth and to prevent a nuclear-missile catastrophe."

Noting the immense importance of Leonid Brezhnev's latest visit to the Federal Republic of Germany and his talks with the state leaders of the FRG, the journal writes in conclusion: "People everywhere in the world regard with hope and belief in the future the CPSU's and the Soviet state's peace initiatives advanced by Leonid Brezhnev because they convey a genuine concern for the destiny of mankind. Because the initiatives are an expression of the peaceful policy of socialism, policy imbued with the spirit of construction and historical optimism. It is precisely this policy which has a future!"

PRESS VIEWS RESULTS OF RECENT NATO SESSIONS

Grigoryev in IZVESTIYA

PM181407 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent B. Grigoryev report: "NATO Session Has Ended"]

[Text] Brussels -- The NATO Council winter session, which, like the previous session, has failed to make any substantial changes to the bloc's aggressive policy, has ended in Brussels. The NATO decision to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe was reaffirmed. The dangerous nature of the "alliances" was graphically demonstrated by the signing by the foreign ministers of a protocol on admitting Spain to NATO, which is viewed by many commentators in the West as an open challenge to the policy of peace and detente and as a new shove toward the aggravation of political tension in Europe.

The session ended with the adoption of several documents whose distinguishing feature is an abundance of demagoguery and propagandist twaddle. However, from the very start of the "Atlantic Week", an obvious hitch, caused by serious differences between the United States and its allies in their assessment of the foreign policy and military course of the present White House incumbents and the West Europeans' reluctance to sacrifice their national interests to Washington's geopolitical goals, appeared in the operation of the NATO propaganda machine.

Despite the fact that the United States succeeded in removing in time from the agenda the explosive "Greek package" and switching its discussion to bilateral Greek-U.S. talks, it did not manage to avert the scandal which erupted during the session of the Military Planning Committee. A. Papandreou, the Greek head of government and defense minister, refused to sign the final document, insisting that a clause be introduced into it guaranteeing nonaggression by one NATO member against another. The Greek demand for guarantees, like Athens' critical attitude toward membership of the NATO military organization, remained unanswered, which, in the opinion of political observers, could cause new difficulties in relations between the allies.

And that was not the only unpleasant surprise for the Pentagon from its West European partners. At the Military Planning Committee session and NATO Council session many ministers opposed Pentagon implementation of any military, economic or other acts of pressure which had not been agreed with them, demanding that the Reagan administration hold preliminary bilateral consultations with its allies. They also confirmed West Europe's interest in the constructive holding of Soviet-U.S. talks on strategic arms limitation in Europe and the successful completion of the Madrid meeting and stressed the importance for international peace of continuing the Soviet-German dialogue.

U.S. attempts during the session to bring pressure to bear on the Netherlands and Belgium to force them to take a decision to deploy U.S. missiles were not crowned by success. These countries' representatives drew Washington's attention to the position of their governments and parliaments, which have made the missiles decision dependent on the results of the Soviet-U.S. talks. The NATO sessions in Brussels at the same time reaffirmed that the United States is the real master in NATO.

Volkov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN

LD151030 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2325 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec (TASS) -- Commenting on the results of the "Atlantic Week," Valentin Volkov writes in SELSKAYA ZHIZN: The NATO hawks prevented a response being given to the new peace initiatives of the USSR and other socialist countries at the NATO bloc sessions which took place in Brussels. Instead, the well-worn myth about a Soviet military threat, assertions about the USSR's military supremacy, and so forth, were included in the documents. Signing of the protocol admitting Spain into NATO was another new step toward heightening tension on the European Continent.

Noting the increase in differences of opinions -- unprecedented in NATO history -- the commentator stresses: The results of the "Atlantic Week" testify to the intention of the NATO leadership, regardless of everything, to implement NATO's missiles plans, to increase the stocks of other types of weapons and to continue a policy which is contrary to the expectations of the peoples and their aspiration for stable peace and cooperation.

ACADEMICIAN URGES WORLD ECOLOGICAL COOPERATION

PM171105 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 9 December, Morning Edition, publishes on page 3 under the headline "Policy of Peace and Problems of Ecology" a 2,500-word article by Academician Ye. Fedorov on the need for international collaboration on ecological problems. These problems, he says, are many -- from the abuse of natural resources to the adverse effect on agriculture of increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere -- but they all require above all a common strategy and international cooperation and they require this urgently. This, he points out, cannot be achieved while the capitalist countries, and primarily the United States, continue to step up the arms race.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S. PROPAGANDA REORGANIZATION

PM221551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 81 p 6

[V. Bolshakov article under the rubric "From the Ideological Front": "According to 'Cold War' Recipes"]

[Text] The U.S. foreign policy propaganda apparatus is again in a fever. The former leadership has changed. A "purge" of cadres at Voice of America [VOA] has begun. New "priorities" have been announced in broadcasting to the USSR and the other socialist countries. Characterizing the essence of these innovations, the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK has written that "the International Communications Agency [USICA] is stoking up the cold war."

Before describing who is engaged on these matters and in what way, let us recall the recent changes in this department itself. USICA was created after President Carter's 1978 shakeup of the U.S. Information Agency [USIA]. USICA took control of the former USIA radio station VOA and all the other U.S. Government propaganda services except Radio Liberty [RL] and Radio Free Europe [RFE].

As far back as 1972, these CIA radio twins were placed under official but, of course, purely formal State Department control and, subsequently, under the Board of International Broadcasting, too. But in the opinion of the U.S. press and a number of members of the U.S. Congress, the CIA is operating even behind this screen as before. It will be recalled that the aim of the reorganization of the U.S. foreign policy propaganda apparatus under Carter was to intensify the waging of "psychological war" against the USSR and other socialist states and against regimes in developing countries' that were not to Washington's taste. For these purposes appropriations to USICA and RL-RFE were increased sharply. USICA's budget for fiscal 1981 was \$561 million. In the same year official appropriations for RL-RFE (CIA subsidies constitute a special item) reached \$93.4 million. Under the plan for "building up" U.S. "propaganda strength," the construction began in 1979 of 16 new 250-kilowatt radio transmitters in Europe and 12 in Asia and Africa.

Having received the new radio stations -- there are now 101 of them -- VOA has primarily expanded broadcasting to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The RL-RFE system, which has only 12 transmitters, could also use USICA facilities in "an emergency" according to the reorganization plan proposed by Carter. RL-RFE have already availed themselves of this provision on several occasions. Such was the case in 1980, for example, when coded instructions were relayed to counterrevolutionary organizations in Poland via VOA transmitters in Portugal.

In the late seventies and early eighties, the "radio voices" unleashed what White House official documents termed an "ideological counterattack" against the socialist communist countries but which was, essentially, an even fiercer psychological war.

The danger of such actions and their utter incompatibility with the norms of international law and the Helsinki CSCE Final Act, which stipulates the principle of the conference participating countries' noninterference in each other's internal affairs, are obvious. In an interview to LE MONDE in 1977, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: "The ideological struggle must not develop into a 'psychological war.' It must not be used as a means of interference in the internal affairs of states and peoples nor lead to political or military confrontation. Otherwise, this ideological dispute could become a catastrophe in which millions of people might perish along with their concepts, so to speak."

Sober-minded U.S. politicians have appealed repeatedly to White House incumbents to do away with propaganda in the style of RL and RFE, whose proper place, as Senator Fulbright has said, has long been "in the graveyard of cold war relics." Alas, these appeals were not heeded in Washington either during those years when Fulbright first spoke those words or at a later date. Far more popular in U.S. ruling circles is the viewpoint expressed this November in the New York DAILY NEWS:

"Only a few people this side of the iron curtain (note the cold war terminology -- V.B.) realize what a great contribution RL and RFE make to national defense. While discussing tanks, B-1 aircraft and MX missiles, we often lose sight of the advantages of comparatively cheap broadcasts which sow the seeds of discontent in the hearts and minds of the Eastern European countries' inhabitants."

In fact, the struggle against real socialism by so "cheap" a method has many champions both in the U.S. Congress and also in the White House. And it was not coincidence that under the new administration the subsidies allocated by Carter to RL and RFE for fiscal 1981 were immediately increased by \$4 million. Nor was it a coincidence that the New York DAILY NEWS article was published in November this year -- the very time that materials of a critical nature, albeit timid, had appeared in the U.S. press and cast doubt on the "new priorities" proposed as guidance for action for the entire U.S. foreign policy propaganda system.

The current administration's approach to questions of psychological war against the socialist countries has been determined by two of the President's closet advisers. They are F. Shakespeare, former USIA director, appointed to the post of chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting, and Californian businessman C. Wick who has become USICA director.

Shakespeare, who is closely linked with the U.S. extreme right, was part of a Republican working group on radio propaganda in 1980. Here is what he recommended then as reported by the British NEW STANDARD's Washington correspondent: "The Republican administration is making bold plans for organizing a radio blitz of ideas and news in broadcasts to the Soviet Union so as to utilize them as a "catalyst for discontent" among the Russian workers as Western radio broadcasts have been used to whip up the workers' discontent in Poland." The author of these plans, the newspaper notes, was the "man at the head of the radio propaganda working group. He is F. Shakespeare, who believes that the United States is in a state of "PSYCHOPOLITICAL WAR" [capitalized words printed in boldface type] with the Soviet Union."

We deliberately stressed this new term -- the current administration's advisers, such as Shakespeare and Wick, are no longer satisfied with "conventional" psychological war. The gamble has been made on achieving the destabilization of the socialist countries' regimes as quickly as possible by the combined actions of CIA agents within the socialist countries and the broadcasting of subversive Western radio stations.

The NEW STANDARD article was published in December 1980. Have the views of the "radio advisers" changed since then, perhaps? No -- they have been implemented and the advisers themselves have been given government posts.

On 23 October, during a confidential briefing to the national council of local international affairs organizations, USICA Director C. Wick stated word for word the following: "We are at war (with the Soviet Union -- V.B.), be it a de facto war or a declared war."

This speech put many people on their guard in the United States and throughout the world. Journalists decided to "dig" deeper and look into what the leaders of USICA and the Board for International Broadcasting are actually planning and what ideas are guiding them.

As a result of these investigations, there appeared in the press a memorandum from VOA Deputy Director Nicolaidis. Here is what it said in particular: "We must try to destabilize the Soviet Union and its satellites by promoting discord between the peoples and the rulers.... We should try to drive a wedge in the form of discontent and suspicion among the leaders of various communist block countries. We must fan the flames of nationalism...and encourage the rebirth of religious sentiments behind the Iron Curtain...." And so forth, in the same spirit.

It is true that the VOA leadership asserts that it simply took account of this memorandum and by no means adopted it as a program for action. An analysis of VOA broadcasts, however, indicates otherwise. Day in, day out, the radio station fills the air with reports on those "dissidents" who have long been under the patronage of Western radio stations and intelligence services. For many months the activity of the counterrevolutionary groupings in Poland has been propagandized with importunity and persistence. "News" of a slanderous character is being broadcast to the accompaniment of saccharine advertisements for the delights of the Western "free world."

This radio station's microphones are often offered to renegades expelled from the USSR and to malicious anti-Soviets among the Zionists. VOA, not to mention RL-RFE, constantly publicizes libels written by inveterate enemies of Soviet power.

"The rearming of the USICA for a new war of words with the Soviet Union," as NEWSWEEK characterizes the innovations of Wick and Co, is leading, in the words of an USICA associate thrown out for his "liberalism," to a "rebirth of McCarthyism" in this agency and primarily at VOA. "It is all becoming as it used to be," this former USICA employee says. "We are returning to the times of Truman, to the slogan 'America above all' and to all the cold war rhetoric."

The official seal was set upon the move toward the cold war at a White House conference on 17 August 1981. That day President Reagan and the National Security Council approved the "Project 'Truth'" memorandum submitted by C. Wick. Within the framework of this project, a routine reorganization was carried out and, at the same time, a reorientation of the entire U.S. foreign policy propaganda apparatus. Primarily, all its services were charged with the duty to conduct the most active "propaganda of U.S. aims, ideals and achievements on a broad plane" and to depict the United States as a country characterized by a "profound devotion to the cause of peace." The "free enterprise" system must be propagandized in every way while "simultaneously drawing attention to the weak aspects of Marxist societies, particularly in the economic sphere."

Second, a new counterpropaganda subdivision is being organized. Its task is to react quickly to "Soviet propaganda" -- that is, to items appearing in the Soviet press which expose the U.S. arms race, the criminal activities of the CIA and the Pentagon and so forth. At the same time, the propaganda kitchen of USICA and of the Board for International Broadcasting will concoct "exposes" like those issued by the U.S. State Department accusing the USSR of "supporting international terrorism" and of "violating human rights." With these aims, USICA has already begun to publish a special private bulletin entitled "Warning About Soviet Propaganda."

Third, in connection with the Washington administration's desire to transform U.S. foreign policy propaganda into an instrument for combating the world of real socialism, the radio war against the socialist countries has been sharply stepped up. The Board for International Broadcasting has now been charged with acting as "courier" not only for the CIA radio stations RL and RFE but for radio station INC which they originally wanted to call Radio Jose Marti. (This name was subsequently cancelled when USICA realized that Jose Marti was an ardent fighter against U.S. imperialism). INC is being set up for subversive broadcasting to Cuba which is planned to begin in January 1982. Some \$10 million is being allocated for this provocative venture.

The building of new VOA radio transmitters in Botswana (for broadcasting to southern Africa) and in Sri Lanka for broadcasting to Afghanistan, the Near East (a "Near East subsidiary" has already been set up at RL-RFE), India and Southeast Asia provides a base for waging a radio war under the joint auspices of USICA and the Board for International Broadcasting against Angola, the Southeast Asian socialist countries, countries with a socialist orientation and a number of nonaligned states. It is well known that the Board for International Broadcasting and USICA are already cooperating closely with Beijing in this "war."

It is curious that on the organizational plane the strategists of the "psychopolitical war" of the air waves have gone back to structures which existed in the cold war years: An interdepartmental commission has been set up, empowered by the President to guide U.S. propaganda as well as to coordinate the work of U.S. Government departments and of other NATO countries within the framework of Project "Truth." (A considerable part of the NATO Council Eurogroup session this December was devoted to coordinating the NATO countries' efforts in the counterpropaganda sphere, incidentally.) CIA, Pentagon and State Department representatives, among others, are members of this commission. It will be chaired by USICA's director. Once again there is evidence of a merger, officially sanctioned by the administration, of the U.S. intelligence and propaganda apparatus for conducting joint subversive actions. Washington's intention to change "the name of USICA back to USIA (so as not to cause confusion by the abbreviations ICA and CIA which sound similar in English) will not hide the fact of that merger, of course. It is clear that U.S. foreign policy propaganda will be spearheaded, as in the worst cold war times, directly against the socialist community and toward undermining detente and mutual understanding among the peoples.

This is a dangerous turn. And many sober-minded Americans are now speaking out against such plans. "From our viewpoint," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has written in this context, "the new VOA leadership should think carefully before adopting so fallacious and risky a policy."

These are sensible words. And it would not only be beneficial for the USICA's leaders to heed them but for everyone in Washington who has again gambled on lies and slander to combat real socialism and who has forgotten the instructive lessons and crushing failures of past years.

BAN LIFTED ON CIA SURVEILLANCE OF U.S. CITIZENS

PM161613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 81 p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "Commentator's Column": "Drowning a Fish"]

[Text] President Reagan has signed two executive orders, one of which, he says, "will direct the activities of the intelligence departments" of the United States while the other "will reaffirm the legality" of these "activities." Both orders have the force of law.

What is their essence? It is, above all, as the New York TIMES writes, "the further broadening of the U.S. intelligence organs' powers to gather information among Americans inside the country and abroad." As is known, a similar order by President Carter banned the CIA from engaging in "secret operation" inside the United States. Reagan's order lifts that ban. The CIA will be able to infiltrate its agents into public and other organizations, as well as carrying out "special activity" to pressure international organizations based in the United States or with representatives there. The new order also sanctions "surveillance of American citizens and corporation abroad." Closer cooperation is planned between the CIA and the U.S. internal security service, the FBI, particularly in the "struggle against terrorism," which primarily implies joint actions against America's progressive organizations.

A White House statement concerning the new orders on the intelligence departments states that "there is no intrinsic contradiction between intelligence and our citizens' rights." This is far from the truth, to put it mildly. The CIA, the FBI and other U.S. intelligence services have been operating inside the country for decades, grossly flouting Americans' civil rights. Thus it came to light during the 1975 congressional investigation into abuses by the intelligence services that the CIA and the National Security Agency had been carrying out constant surveillance in the country. As a result, the CIA alone had drawn up a list of 1.5 million "suspicious" people and of a further 300,000 "subject to surveillance." Among them there were senators and members of the U.S. Congress, including E. Kennedy.

The list of violations of the norms of international law committed by the CIA is widely known. This intelligence service has to its account the organization of coups d'etat, assassinations of politicians, the knocking together of counterrevolutionary gangs, and so forth. So far, however, the U.S. ruling circles have tried to make out that the CIA's activity is not directed against U.S. citizens. Facts attesting to the opposite have been concealed with the help of "investigations" and "restrictions" that have supposedly been imposed. Now the figleaf of the notorious "restrictions" is essentially being dropped. Americans' civil rights will be flouted on a "legal" basis.

U.S. MAKES PREPARATIONS FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE

Reports From U.S. Journals

LD180032 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1616 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] New York, 17 Dec (TASS) -- Aviation containers with agents which spread bubonic plague, malignant anthrax and encephalitis; artillery shells primed with paralyzing nerve gas and other toxic weapons -- this monstrous arsenal of material for waging chemical and bacteriological war, banned by a whole range of international conventions and agreements, is kept in total readiness by the United States of America.

The U.S. journal HARPERS reports that the U.S. Army has at its disposal tens of thousands of tons of paralyzing nerve gas alone. The main stocks are concentrated at Tooele in Utah, Pine Bluff and Rocky Mountain in Colorado and at Fort McClellan in Alabama. Altogether there are 12 depots for chemical and bacteriological weapons on U.S. territory.

It is planned to use these barbaric methods of mass destruction overseas, principally. HARPERS notes that the Defense Department is not concealing the fact that Europe will be one of the main theaters for waging chemical warfare. NEWSWEEK stresses that U.S. forces stationed in the FRG have markedly stepped up their training for the conduct of combat operations involving the use of chemical weapons. These units are receiving tanks, helicopters and other materiel which is specially equipped for chemical warfare.

If chemical or bacteriological weapons were to be used, it would be the civilian population which would have no means of protecting itself, which would suffer most of all. According to one study the ratio of casualties among civilians and servicemen would be 20:1 if paralyzing nerve gas were to be used. In an interview with NBC television, Gen G. Watson, commander of the Army chemical school, cynically declared: "We make full allowance for such an eventuality."

The United States of America is pushing ahead with the development of more and more new types of chemical and bacteriological weapons. Congress has already allocated \$20 million for the construction at Pine Bluff of a factory to produce 70,000 binary shells every month primed with deadly gas. Over the next 5 years, NEWSWEEK stresses, there are plans to assign a total of \$2.47 billion for the production of new types of chemical weapons.

NBC-TV Report

PM171109 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Dec 81 p 3

[TASS report: "United States Prepares for Chemical Warfare"]

[Text] New York, 7 Dec -- Soldiers in gas masks, storming the enemy's "defensive positions"; dumps and bunkers filled with canisters containing poison gases; intensive work on the construction of a new plant at Pine Bluff for the production of "binary shells" -- that picture, indicating U.S. preparations for chemical warfare, was presented in an NBC-TV report.

According to the television company, there are now 3 million shells, bombs and mines packed with various kinds of poisonous substances stored at American dumps. The army is receiving new, specialized hardware at an accelerated rate and the program for training servicemen to carry out combat operations in conditions where chemical weapons are being used is being extended.

At the same time, the television company stressed, the Pentagon is preparing to produce new types of nerve gas, above all "binary shells." Under pressure from the administration, the U.S. Congress has already appropriated \$20 million for the construction of a special plant at Pine Bluff, at which 70,000 such shells will roll off the assembly lines every month.

Some more facts can be added to the NBC report: According to press information, there are now 12 major chemical weapons dumps on U.S. territory. Apart from bombs and shells containing nerve gas, they hold bacterial aerosols capable of causing mass epidemics of lung diseases and other lethal diseases, and highly toxic chemicals like those which destroyed thousands of square kilometers of the Vietnamese jungle and killed tens of thousands of people. At the Rocky mountain military base (Colorado) alone there are more than 900 GB bombs packed with poison gases, containing 140 billion lethal doses!

Pentagon strategists cynically admit that the main victims of the use of chemical weapons will be not servicemen but the civilian population. "We take this possibility into account," General Watson, chief of the U.S. Army Chemical Corps special school, stated in an NBC interview. However, he preferred not to mention the fact that, according to research, the ratio of civilian victims to servicemen, in the event of the use of nerve gas, will be 20 to 1.

The Pentagon "justifies" its actions by referring to the imaginary "Soviet threat." But the facts show clearly that the main threat to peace and the peoples' security emanates not from the USSR, which has repeatedly proposed a permanent ban on all types of monstrous chemical and bacteriological weapons, but from the United States.

KOROLEV COMMENTS ON SINO-INDIAN BORDER TALKS

GF221610 Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan 1300 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Vladimir Korolev commentary]

[Text] Due to fundamental differences on border issues the Sino-Indian talks have failed. In this connection our commentator Vladimir Korolev writes:

Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao declared that as a result of fundamental differences on the border issue the recent talks in Beijing between the PRC and India have achieved no results.

India has repeatedly requested talks with the PRC on bilateral relations, including the border issues between the two countries. It has also taken positive steps in this direction as a gesture of good will. Due to Beijing's negative attitude, however, India-PRC talks reached a deadend. For example, last summer when PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua arrived in New Delhi a similar thing happened. At that time he in fact had not brought any positive proposals to resolve this regional issue. Speaking at a Delhi press conference, Huang Hua ducked the question of whether Beijing was ready to return the occupied Indian territories or not. On her part, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi seems to have ruled out the possibility of reaching any agreement with the PRC due to its insistence on territorial concessions.

This time as well India-PRC talks have borne no results. The reason is that Beijing made proposals unacceptable to India on territorial issues. Beijing in fact is occupying approximately 40,000 square km of Indian territory. It is also intensifying war preparations in the Indian border areas.

The Beijing rulers are also engaged in aggressive policies against other neighbors as well. As against India, they also have claims to the territories of other neighbors. As recently reported by the INDONESIAN NEWS AGENCY, the Beijing rulers remain ever ready to start aggression in order to annex these territories to China. Outwardly they profess friendship toward neighbors, but in reality they are making every possible effort to subjugate their neighbors.

Terrorism and subversion and (?stirring up trouble through their mercenaries) are practiced in neighboring countries. These are the methods through which the Beijing rulers put pressure on these countries. Malaysia, Burma, the Philippines and Indonesia are targets of this policy, and Beijing's provocations against peace-loving countries of Indochina line the SRV, Laos and Kampuchea have also not ceased.

It is apparent that tension spots, delicate situations, and instability in economic and political conditions of other countries work to the benefit of the Beijing rulers. In their opinion such conditions make it much easier for them to push further their policy of hegemonism.

IZVESTIYA: KUZNETSOV SPEECH TO INDIAN PARLIAMENT

PM171609 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Delhi, 12 Dec -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is in India on an official friendly visit, met with a group of deputies of the Indian Parliament's House of the People and Council of States. During the ensuing talks the Soviet and Indian parliamentarians discussed questions of the international situation and of strengthening all-round ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Indian Parliament with a view to broadening the struggle to strengthen peace, ease tension and achieve general and complete disarmament. The parliamentarians devoted great attention to an exchange of the work experience of the two countries' supreme legislative organs in the interests of achieving new successes in economic development and in raising the peoples' living standards. The deputies of both Indian houses of Parliament were addressed by the head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium and on behalf of all the deputies of the USSR's supreme organ of legislative power, he expressed gratitude to the Indian Parliament for the invitation to visit friendly India.

I would like to take this opportunity, the head of the Soviet delegation said, to convey to you cordial greetings and very good wishes from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Our trip is further evidence that close cooperation between our countries' legislative organs has become a good tradition. It is not confined to regular exchanges of visits by delegations at the level of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Indian Parliament. Deputies of union republic supreme soviets and members of Indian states' legislative assemblies also participate. Many parliamentarians of both countries make a significant contribution to the activities of public organizations helping to strengthen friendship and mutual understanding between the USSR and India. I would like to hope that this present visit of ours to India will also serve this noble and important cause.

We also cooperate fruitfully within the framework of the Interparliamentary Union. And here it is impossible not to note that within the overall framework of international parliamentary ties, cooperation between the supreme organs of power in the USSR and India is undoubtedly of special significance. Both the very fact of the existence of long traditions of such ties and the stability of their development attest in favor of this. It is also a fact of considerable importance that it is a question of contacts between parliaments in which the emissaries of almost a billion of our planet's inhabitants work.

Expressing satisfaction with the stable contacts and ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Indian Parliament, it is with great pleasure that I pass on the USSR Supreme Soviet's invitation to the Indian Parliament to send a parliamentary delegation to the Soviet Union.

The head of the Soviet parliamentary delegation went on to dwell on questions of the USSR Supreme Soviet's practical activity. He noted the significance of the USSR law on the state plan for the development of the national economy in the 11th 5-Year Plan adopted by the November session of the supreme legislative organ of the land of the soviets.

There is an Indian saying, the head of the Soviet delegation continued, which runs: "Peace and work are the source of prosperity." And although the question of peace did not figure on the session's agenda, it was present in all the speeches.

Indeed, peace and security are an indispensable condition for realizing creative plans. It is possible to state without any exaggeration that an understanding of this indisputable truth permeates the entire activity of the Soviet parliament. The task of ensuring peace appears particularly urgent today under conditions of the dangerous complication of the international situation when old hotbeds of conflict are being fanned and new points of tension and crisis situations are arising.

It is sometimes said that "superpower rivalry" is supposedly the cause of this development of events. It is said that the United States and the USSR have failed to carve something up between themselves and are now seeking to involve other countries and peoples in their conflict against their will and contrary to their interests. But let us look the facts in the face. Was it not the Soviet state, from the very moment that it came into being, which made the policy of peaceful coexistence among states the basis of its foreign policy? Was it not through the efforts of our country above all that the flame of cold war was lowered in the early seventies and the way to detente, the way to peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation among the peoples was opened up? And did this not contribute to the successes of national liberation movements on a worldwide scale and make it easier for young developing states to strengthen their political and economic independence?

But it is precisely this kind of development of world events that gives no rest to those who are accustomed to regarding the whole world as their own private domain and even as their own property, to "dividing and ruling" and dictating their will to other peoples.

Certain circles in the West believe they can reassert their "leading role" in the world by force of arms, and so they are escalating the arms race and fanning war hysteria. It is for just these purposes that they are creating new types of weapons of mass destruction and starting up their production, making irresponsible statements on the admissibility and advisability of "limited nuclear war" and drawing up plans for some sort of "demonstration explosions" of nuclear charges near densely populated regions. Imperialism is trying to liquidate the military-strategic parity which has taken shape in the world. This is the aim, in particular, of the plans to deploy hundreds of new medium-range American nuclear missiles in Europe.

Imperialism's actions are directed not only against the socialist countries but also against all forces of progress, democracy and national liberation and against the vital interests of all the world's peoples. The imperialists' militarist psychosis is expressed today in the sharp intensification of aggressiveness in the Near and Middle East, Indochina, the Caribbean region and southern Africa.

Regarding the Soviet Union, we frankly declare that we do not lay claim to other people's territories or offer ourselves as self-styled guardians of other states. We want just one thing -- peace and security on our planet to ensure that the Soviet people, as well as all the world's other peoples, have the necessary conditions for economic and social progress and prosperity.

Thus, it is not a question of "superpower rivalry" but of an intensive struggle between the two main and determining directions in world politics -- the line of preserving peace and cooperation among peoples and the line of fueling international tension, of a new spiral of the arms race on a huge scale, and of preparation for thermonuclear war.

Our country counters the adventurism and dangerous intrigues of imperialism with firmness and restraint and with a consistent policy of peaceful coexistence and resolute defense of the peoples' vital interests. This policy found concrete embodiment in the peace initiatives advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet Union offers the United States and other Western countries honest constructive talks and a search for mutually advantageous solutions to practically all the major questions that exist between us -- on curbing the arms race, on liquidating the most dangerous hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world, and on measures to strengthen confidence and develop mutually advantageous cooperation.

Important new initiatives in this direction were advanced by L.I. Brezhnev, leader of the Soviet state, during his recent visit to the FRG. The world public validly attaches exceptionally great significance to the tremendous work done by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the FRG and evaluates that trip as a "peace visit."

It is gratifying that the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and India on the chief and, I would say, most burning problems of the present day coincide. Their mutual devotion to the cause of the struggle for peace and equitable cooperation among states, for disarmament and the prevention of a new world war and for the peoples' freedom and independence was graphically reaffirmed during L.I. Brezhnev's historic visit to India in December 1980.

The visit was an important stimulus to progress throughout the range of Soviet-Indian relations, which are based on the firm foundation of the 1971 treaty. The constant improvement and deepening of the forms of our cooperation, including cooperation at international forums, arouse particularly great satisfaction. The joint actions of the USSR and India at the current UN General Assembly session on the question of preventing nuclear war are a graphic example of this.

In the very complex and tense situation which has now taken shape in the world parliaments, as the supreme legislative organs of power, bear special responsibility for strengthening world peace, preserving and deepening the processes of detente and developing equitable and mutually advantageous interstate cooperation.

With regard to this it seems appropriate to touch on the international aspect of the activities of the USSR Supreme Soviet -- the state's supreme organ, whose basic foreign policy aims, as is known, are recorded in its fundamental law, the 1977 USSR Constitution.

The international ties of our supreme organ of power are acquiring ever greater scope and being deepened and improved. Their "geography" is expanding consistently. Europe and Asia, Latin America and Africa -- today there is probably not a single part of the globe where emissaries of the USSR Supreme Soviet have not been on a mission of peace and good will.

Here are just a few figures. Over the past quarter-century USSR Supreme Soviet delegations have visited almost 100 countries, and our country has in turn received emissaries from the parliaments of 98 states. This year alone 27 delegations from foreign countries have been in the Soviet Union, and 16 delegations of Soviet parliamentarians have traveled to other states.

We are convinced that such contacts and meetings make it possible to disperse the fog of distrust and prejudice and serve the noble ideals of strengthening peace and international cooperation.

"To this end," L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out, "we are faced with cooperating still more widely with the fraternal socialist states' representative organs and with the parliaments and peace-loving public of all countries, actively supporting the peoples waging the struggle for their national and social liberation."

In June this year, the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted an important political document -- the appeal "to the Parliaments and Peoples of the World." The leitmotiv of the appeal is the idea that "the ensuring of peace was, is and remains the highest aim of the Soviet state's foreign policy." The USSR Supreme Soviet solemnly declared to the whole world: "The Soviet Union threatens no one and seeks confrontation with no state in the West or East. The Soviet Union has not sought and does not seek military superiority."

It has not been and will not be the initiator of new spirals of the arms race." This document, imbued with the spirit of humanism and also with concern for the destiny of mankind's future generations, urged parliamentarians of all countries and all honest people of our plant to do everything in their power with a view to averting nuclear disaster.

The USSR Supreme Soviet appeal was forwarded to leaders of foreign parliaments and to statesmen, politicians and public figures in 126 countries, including India. I believe that the experience accumulated in cooperation between Soviet and Indian parliamentarians enables us confidently to count on your active support for the main ideas of that document.

An Indian saying runs: "Peace is the apple of the eye." So let us together follow this wise saying. Let the voice of our peoples resound against the threat of war, for peaceful skies over the planet and for the development of cooperation among states in resolving burning problems of the present day!

The same day Balram Jakhar, speaker of the Indian Parliament's House of the People, gave a dinner in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation. Balram Jakhar and V.V. Kuznetsov exchanged toasts at the dinner. Those present included Yu. M. Vorontsov, USSR ambassador to India. The dinner took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

COMPARISON OF PRAVDA, TASS ON KUZNETSOV IN NEPAL

The TASS report on Vasiliy Kuznetsov's arrival in Nepal, see page D 2 of the 14 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, has been compared with a similar item published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 14 December, page 4, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one of PRAVDA reads: ...At the airport which was bedecked with the state flags of the USSR and the Kingdom of Nepal, he was greeted by Nepalese Prime Minister S.B. Thapa, Chairman of the National Assembly M.M. Singh, and other officials. Among the welcoming party A.-R. Kh. Kh. Vezirov, USSR ambassador to Nepal....

Paragraph four adds: ...The prime minister said that the Nepalese people rate highly the impressive progress achieved by the friendly Soviet people under the wise leadership of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. We wish the Soviet people even greater successes in the future, he stressed.... In conclusion, S.B. Thapa proposed a toast to the consistent development of friendly relations between the Kingdom of Nepal and the USSR....

Paragraph five of PRAVDA reads: ...Vasiliy Kuznetsov expressed sincere gratitude for the warm reception and conveyed to King Birendra, the head of the Nepalese state, and to the government and the people of friendly Nepal cordial greetings and best wishes from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and from the government and people of the Soviet Union. He expressed gratitude for the warm words addressed the Soviet Union and to head of state L.I. Brezhnev. The Soviet people, he said, are following with understanding and sympathy the Nepalese people's efforts aimed at achieving social and economic progress and strengthening the country's national independence....

Paragraph seven, PRAVDA adds: ...L.I. Brezhnev's recent visit to the FRG was devoted to these aims. As L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, "in defending peace we are working not only for people alive now, not only for our children and grandchildren, we are working for the happiness of dozens of future generations."...

The last paragraph of PRAVDA reads: ...He proposed a toast to friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Nepal....

FORMER AFGHAN OFFICIAL CITED ON U.S. ACTIONS

LD221836 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 22 Dec 81

["Afghanistan: Secret Action Comes To Fight" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Dec, TASS -- "Washington and its collaborators in assassinations in Afghanistan, done with the hands of local rebels, do not seem to be planning to stop the dirty business," writes observer Vitaliy Kobysh in the December 23 issue of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. The observer comments on the Los Angeles TIMES interview by former Afghan Vice-Premier Abdul Sattar Shalizi, who returned home after living seven years in the United States.

Abdul Sattar Shalizi said officials in Washington did not care about the Afghan people. All their interest is to keep up a military conflict in Afghanistan, no matter how long it may last, and to wage an undeclared war on Afghanistan, even if it goes on to the last Afghan.

The observer asks if after this statement "those in Washington will continue to shed tears about the 'grievous fate' of the Afghan people. Will they shed tears by way of propaganda and engage in murder through special services at the same time. The discrepancy has become too striking."

PRAVDA ARTICLE ON SOVIET SOLDIERS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD221013 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 December publishes on page 6 under the headline "Bogdanov's Company" a 2,200-word dispatch by special correspondent V. Verstakov in which he describes the tribulations of a motorized infantry company commanded by Snr Lt Bogdanov performing its "internationalist duty" in the harsh mountain conditions of Afghanistan. The company, he writes, is an example of the courage of all Soviet servicemen serving in that country.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA PHOTOS ON TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN

PM221049 [Editorial Report] Moscow KASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 18 December publishes on page 4 under the headline "On Afghan Soil" a photofeature comprising two photos with captions showing Soviet troops in Afghanistan. The first shows a group of soldiers relaxing with songs and music, despite their "tiredness" after covering "kilometers of the difficult Afghan terrain;" the second shows an enlisted man using his free time to sketch his comrades and surroundings.

FIRYUBIN, HENG SAMRIN MEETING IN PHNOM PENH

LD230054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, and chairman of the State Council of the republic, received Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister, who is in Phnom Penh. Heng Samrin, in the course of the conversation, said our people and the Kampuchean Government fully support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union directed toward preventing the arms race, and toward the continuation of the process of detente and the consolidation of world peace. We think highly of the great personal contribution of that outstanding fighter for peace, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, to the implementation of the aims of Soviet foreign policy, which accord with the interests of all mankind.

Further Details

BK230751 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1450 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Dec (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, on Monday, 21 December, received in Phnom Penh Nikolay Firyubin, Soviet vice minister of foreign affairs, now paying a friendly visit to Kampuchea. General Secretary Heng Samrin highly appraised the Soviet policy of peace. He stressed:

The conference of deputy ministers of foreign affairs of the socialist countries in Vientiane is aimed at further consolidating and developing the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the socialist countries and the three Indochinese countries for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. General Secretary Heng Samrin hoped that the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of Kampuchea and the Soviet Union will be strengthened with every passing day.

For his part, Nikolay Firyubin heartily welcomed the successes achieved in all domains by the Kampuchean people under the KPRP's correct leadership. He reaffirmed the support of the Soviet party, government and people to the three Indochinese countries in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing expansionists and the international reactionaries.

On the same day, the vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, Hun Sen, had talks with Nikolay Firyubin. The head of Kampuchean diplomacy stated that the Soviet delegation's visit contributes to the strengthening of the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and peoples. He expressed his gratitude to the Soviet party, government and people for their assistance to the Kampuchean people in their national construction and defense effort.

Minister Hun Sen gave a reception on the evening of 21 December in honor of the delegation of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

TASS REPORTS ON COMMUNIQUE AT VIENTIANE MEETING

LD201718 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Dec, TASS -- The fraternal socialist countries unanimously support the constructive proposals of the three Indochinese countries and the statements of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam on problems of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, points out the communique released here today on the results of the consultative working meeting of the deputy foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the USSR, which took place on December 18-19 in Vientiane.

The communique says that the hegemonistic course of the Chinese leaders, who have conspired with American imperialism and the reactionary forces and are opposing the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, are grossly interfering in the internal affairs of the Southeast Asian states, generates tension and creates a threat to peace and stability in that region. The development of military cooperation between Washington and Beijing cause a real threat to the Asian peoples. The U.S. administration, encouraged by Beijing, continues to pursue in different forms its policy of intervention in and infiltration of the Asian mainland.

The participants in the meeting welcomed the progress made in building new Kampuchea and stressed the inadmissibility of intervention in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Questions related to Kampuchea can only be resolved by the Kampuchean people themselves and by the government of the republic, their sole legitimate representative. It is necessary to return to the People's Republic of Kampuchea its rightful seat at the United Nations.

The meeting confirmed the readiness of the countries represented at it to promote relations of friendship with all the Southeast Asian states and to exchange opinions with them with a view to establishing a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation in the region and to strengthening peace in Asia and all over the world.

U.S. PROPAGANDA MOVIE ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS SCORED

LD221330 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 22 Dec 81

[By TASS correspondent Yuriy Romantsov]

[Text] New York, 22 Dec, TASS -- The ABC television network recently ran a "documentary," Rain of Terror, which alleged that poisonous chemical agents of Soviet make had been used in South East Asia and Afghanistan, but offered nothing more than deliberate lies to "prove" this. The film, clearly designated to justify the Pentagon's own program of stockpiling chemical weapons and whip up anti-Soviet hysteria fanned by the U.S. administration, is a deliberate fabrication.

Characteristically, it was produced after the U.S. Government's effort to prove the alleged use of Soviet-made toxic agents in South East Asia had gone nowhere -- because it has nothing to back it except distorted facts and a tissue of lies. An expert group, formed at the United Nations under U.S. pressure, "investigated" the U.S. accusations but had to admit there was no evidence whatsoever to support them.

The ABC rushed to help save the government's face by despatching a reporter team to South East Asia in a hunt for the much-needed, cheap sensation. But the task of digging up "hard facts" was, as one could have expected, beyond their power and so the unscrupulous reporters had to invent the "facts" just as their fellow countrymen from the State Department had done earlier. Professor Mizelson of Harvard University, a prominent U.S. expert in the field of chemical and bacteriological weapons, said the film they had made was a thrilling show, but as for the "samples" of poisonous chemicals the ABC had collected, they might have well been fabricated.

Obviously, the sponsors of the TV production have sought to assure favourable conditions to enable Washington to continue its large-scale preparations for chemical warfare. It is an open secret that the U.S. today boasts the world's biggest arsenal of chemical weapons -- more than three million different chemical charges weighing a total of over 150 thousand tons. Work to develop new types of chemical weapons is proceeding at an accelerated pace. According to NEWSWEEK magazine, the Pentagon will spend 1,300 million dollars for the purpose within the next five years.

TASS CITES PAP REPORT ON 'WORKERS' AGENCY'

LD222030 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 22 Dec 81

["Workers' Agency Opens" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Dec (PAP) -- The National Workers' Agency (KAR), founded under a resolution of the 4th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee, started operation a few days ago. The agency will supply the press, radio and television with commentaries covering the current problems in Poland.

The news, commentaries and interviews supplied by the agency will propagate the programme and concrete actions taken by the party to help speed the process of socio-economic stabilization.

Poland's problems will be presented in the broad international context and will stress the place and role of Poland in the world today. The agency will also deal with problems connected with the situation in the international workers' movement.

WARSAW PZPR NEWS BULLETIN ON COUNTERREVOLUTION

LD230932 Moscow TASS in English 0929 GMT 23 Dec 81

["On the Situation in Poland" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Dec, TASS -- The news bulletin of the Warsaw Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party has published an article exposing the criminal plans of the counter-revolution which set itself the aim of overthrowing the socialist system in Poland.

The enemies of socialism, who used after August 1980 the method of a "creeping counter-revolution," came to the conclusion in the autumn of this year that the situation in Poland was "ripe" for a frontal attack on state authority and the existing system, the article says. They even set time limits for the overthrow of the lawful government. Anti-government actions and demonstrations, inspired by the Solidarity as well as "the Confederation of Independent Poland" and other counterrevolutionary groupings, were to become a prelude to an actual seizure of power.

How were they going to do this? The answer to this question is contained in the programme-organizational declaration of an anti-state organization which called itself "the Clubs of Self-Governing Poland." Its inspirers -- such political adventurers as Kuron, Bujak, Iwanow and the like outlined a concrete and, as they thought, near prospect [as received] of a complete disintegration of socialist Poland, a disintegration which they had been preparing for a long time. What the counterrevolutionaries wanted was to replace the Polish People's Republic with so-called self-governed units fully controlled by the Solidarity, the "Confederation of Independent Poland" and KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] -- organizations and groupings which are the main elements at first of dual power and then of undivided power of the right-wing forces. In this structure the "Clubs of Self-Governed Poland" were to become a kind of catalyst which were to help to form leading centres of anti-socialist "self-governed" units. They were also to become the basis of future bourgeois political parties which were to be put at the helm of the state.

What parties were meant? In their statement Kuron, Bujak and Iwanow mentioned three main political trends: the right-wing, the clerical-Christian as well as the "pilsudski" trend.

The three principal future parties representing these trends were to form a "provisional government."

The statement clearly mentioned a revision of the situation that arose as a result of World War Two. In other words, it contradicted the decisions of the Yalta conference, provided for a change of the alignment of forces in Europe, and led to a revision of Poland's external alliances.

Thus the forces hostile to Poland launched an open aggressive campaign against the socialist system in Poland. "The Clubs of Self-Governed Poland" were to become the main platform for the consolidation of all the anti-socialist forces in Poland towards the end of 1981.

We have found ourselves at the edge of a precipice, facing the threat of a national tragedy, the article says.

The declaration of martial law thwarted the designs of the enemies of socialism, the enemies of Poland.

POLISH STATEMENT ON SPASOWSKI'S 'DESERTION' NOTED

LD230958 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] A statement of Poland's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been published in Warsaw in connection with the treachery of the former Polish ambassador in the United States.

The ambassador's desertion [dezertirstvo], the statement stresses, is a betrayal of the interests of the Polish state. It deserves general condemnation.

Paying for his political refuge in the United States, he is forced to express anti-Polish and antisocialist views which correspond with the interests of his American employers. He has sold himself out like Judas for silver pieces.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic addressed a demand to the Military Procurator's Office to bring criminal charges against the former ambassador.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUES TO SCORE U.S. INTERFERENCE

White House 'Openly Meddles'

LD230732 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 23 Dec 81

["Washington's Instigatory Stance" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Dec, TASS -- The White House "openly meddles in the internal affairs of the Polish people, which can be described as direct instigation of the extremists to outrages and bloodshed," the newspaper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes today.

Comparing official Washington's stand in the period of the fascist putsch in Chile and now, correspondent of the Soviet weekly Genrikh Borovik recalls "when the Chilean Army, which subordinated to a bunch of traitors and Washington's agents, staged a coup d'etat, killed the president, who was chosen by the people, overthrew the government representing the interests of the people and clamped down martial law... Washington was quite happy about the imposition of martial law in Chile."

"The Polish Army," Genrikh Borovik continues, "appears on the side of the Polish people and helps put an end to chaos in that country. But this time Washington is unhappy. There is only one explanation: Poland, its people and army are defending socialism, while the army in Chile was stifling socialism."

"U.S. imperialism is faced in Poland with events in whose course the socialist forces are defending their gains and this has exasperated it. This exasperation of the American administration is of a definite kind. It has been caused by the fact that the events in Poland have taken a turn not in the direction for which Washington hoped," the article stresses.

Anti-Polish Propaganda

LD221750 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Dec 81

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The U.S. has unleashed a propaganda campaign on the latest events in the Polish People's Republic. Aleksandr Druzhinin, our Washington correspondent, reports:

[Begin recording] The U.S. State Department continues to issue statements expressing hypocritical concern in connection with the events in Poland. At the same time, direct threats are being voiced toward the Polish Government. It is being given ultimatums to grant complete freedom of action to the extremist leaders of Solidarity. Trying to put pressure on Poland, official U.S. authorities have imposed curbs on the movement of Polish diplomats accredited to Washington. On the direct instructions of the Washington administration, the Voice of America radio station, which is subordinate to the American Government, has sharply increased the volume of broadcasts to Poland, in essence provoking the antisocialist forces in Poland to overthrow the existing structure.

Many Washington figures well known for their hatred for the countries of socialism are not remaining aside from the propaganda campaign which is hostile to Poland. Lane Kirkland, head of the AFL-CIO trade union association, who at times likes to talk of his disagreements with President Reagan, has rapidly found a common language with him, fully supporting the Reagan administration's decision to cease sales of food to Poland.

Official American circles assert that Washington does not intend to interfere in Poland's internal affairs. But, if not interference, what is this naked propaganda hullabaloo about the events in Poland which is being whipped up in the United States with the knowledge and support of the Washington administration? [end recording]

SITUATION IN POLAND, WESTERN DISTORTIONS NOTED

LD221522 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 22 Dec 81

["On the Situation in Poland" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Dec, TASS -- A press conference has been held here for journalists accredited in the Polish People's Republic. A spokesman for the Polish Government stressed that presently the situation in the country is gradually stabilizing. Martial law is an internal matter of the Poles, and nobody from the outside is involved in it. The allegations of the bourgeois press that outside forces are involved in it do not correspond to fact and are a slander, the spokesman said. He went on to note that Solidarity and other trade unions had not been disbanded, but their activity had been temporarily suspended.

It was also pointed out at the press conference that the authorities intended to ease somewhat the restrictions of the martial law, in particular, to reduce the length of the curfew. Refuting the allegations in the Western press as regards the number of interned persons, the spokesman for the government said that presently nearly 5,000 persons had been interned in the country, but a part of them was to be released on New Year's Eve.

A protest was expressed at the press conference on behalf of the military authorities against the inventions of the U.S. State Department, which is deliberately presenting the situation in a distorted light and is spreading wrong information about the number of casualties. The journalists have been warned about the inadmissibility of a further biased coverage of the events in the Polish People's Republic. Examples of such mendacious propaganda have been cited. It was pointed out, in particular, that the BBC issued an utterly false report on a "rebellion in the Polish Army."

The Polish press has reported that recruits took an oath in an official ceremony in the units of the Polish Army. The recruits vowed to hold sacred their duties in defence of the republic's socialist gains.

Many cases are reported when workers gave voluntary assistance in detaining provocateurs, who were instigating the working people to strikes. The strike has been called off.

At its meeting the Economic Committee of the Polish Council of Ministers has outlined additional measures for improving the family grants. The grants for children are to be increased as of January 1.

Questions have been discussed in connection with the toughening of measures to combat black marketeering.

It is reported that during searches in the premises of the local Solidarity organizations in the towns of Tarnow, Bohno and Dembica new documents of anti-socialist, anti-government character were found. One of them dated December 6 this year urged the members of the trade union organizations to make immediately short shrift of representatives of the authorities and leaders of the local party organizations. The newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, which continues exposing counterrevolutionary forces, characterizes on the basis of documents the anti-people, anti-socialist activity of chairman of Warsaw's Solidarity Zbigniew Bujak. The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU has published new data about the links between the leaders of the trade union organization and reactionary American trade unions. The character of these links is also seen from such a fact: A certain Kolodziei from Gdynia has been detained in an attempt to cross the border. During the past two years he worked at the Gdansk shipbuilding yard fulfilling the instructions of KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] leaders Jacek Kuron and Andrzej Gwiazda, including of espionage character. Kolodziei collected intelligence about military units and headquarters, airfields and other defence installations. Facts are also cited of the espionage activity of the "Confederation of Independent Poland," indicating that the traitors of the "confederation" received big rewards from Western secret services for information about Poland's economic situation and defence capacity.

The Polish Foreign Ministry has issued a statement in connection with the defection of the former Polish ambassador in Washington. ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes in connection with this act of treachery and the slanderous statement by the traitor on American television: It is easy to see why that performance and a whole number of others were staged in the USA in answer to the introduction of martial law in Poland. The aim pursued by them was to try to reverse the events in Poland in the interests of Washington's ruling circles, wishing to freshen up the "Red bugaboo", which they often use in the USA and Western Europe to frighten people. The newspaper points out that the U.S. administration is trying to use Poland's internal affairs to poison the international political atmosphere and continue the spiral of the arms race.

PRAVDA REPORTS SUPPORT FOR MARTIAL LAW MEASURES

LD222244 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2158 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Dec (TASS) -- More and more reports of support for the measures taken by the Military Council of National Salvation are coming in from various organizations, social and professional groups and individuals. They tell of the readiness of the people to carry out enhanced production and service tasks and to defend the achievements of socialism.

On their own initiative, writes Oleg Losoto, PRAVDA's Warsaw correspondent, the working people are turning up to work overtime. Thousands of them on Saturday and Sunday voluntarily cleared snow from the roads. In the streets, one can meet people with red and white armbands. These are the workers' patrols. The proposal to form them came from the party organizations in many industrial enterprises. The task of these patrols is to help maintain public order.

Although there remain acute difficulties in supply of energy and raw materials, the labor rhythm in industry has risen on the whole. At the majority of enterprises there has been a discernible rise in labor discipline and production potential is being better utilized. For the first time in the past few months the chance of putting a brake on a further fall in national production has appeared.

Everywhere we went these days, stresses Oleg Losoto in conclusion, we were able to see that thousands and thousands of people are conscientiously working to bring Poland out of its present difficulties.

PAP REPORTS ON JOINT SEJM COMMISSION'S MEETING

LD222324 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Dec (PAP) -- The Sejm Committees for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances, for Legislative Work, and for Employee Self-Management in Enterprises opened a joint session on December 22 with the first reading of the government bills connected with the economic reform.

Opening the session, chairman of the Economic Plan Committee Zbigniew Gertych said that the state of martial law in Poland which entered its second week brings hope for normalization of the social and economic life. According to the statement of the National Defence Committee, the renewal process will be continued and the economic reform will be gradually introduced. The committee's chairman informed the deputies that the government withdrew the draft on the provisional budget law and the draft plan for 1982.

Submitting the government proposals, the government plenipotentiary for economic reform, Minister Wladyslaw Baka, stated that proclamation of martial law was not intended to block reforms and reverse the progressive processes in Poland. The government wants to perfect the economic mechanism in line with the assumptions of the reform. This is proved by institution of practical steps designed immediately to bring in on the broadest possible scale elements of the new economic system to lay the groundwork for the comprehensive economic reform. The session is in progress.

EFFECT OF SOLIDARITY ON POLISH ECONOMY VIEWED

LD230016 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Boris Rachkov commentary]

[Text] The perfidious plans of counterrevolution are becoming clearer as more secret documents of Solidarity fall into the hands of authorities.

This is illustrated by an instruction given by Solidarity bosses concerning the day of the decisive battle for power. Militiamen found this document at the Warsaw Solidarity headquarters. ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI correctly called it "the script for betraying the nation." And so it is in fact. Solidarity's instructions obligate the members of the trade union to utilize in the fight against the people's power not only terror, and the liquidation of communists and their sympathizers, but also the devastation of the property of the national economy. Thus, they are told point blank to burn such property when forces of public order enter the enterprise.

Older people still remember the frightful ruin left on Polish soil by the Nazis. But now the extremists of Solidarity's leadership, which proclaimed itself to be the only guarantor of national interests, planned the general destruction of the Polish national economy. It is exactly this economy which was aroused as a result of the tireless work of Poles and which helped Poland to become 1 of the 10 largest industrial powers of the world.

Why is this necessary? This question cannot but evoke anxiety among friends of People's Poland who are helping Poles to lay the foundations of socialism. It also troubles Soviet people, who generously shared with the Polish nation their own technical equipment, raw materials and experience. This aid was all People's Poland received when the West imposed an economic and technical blockade of the countries of people's democracies.

It is worth recalling that with the participation of the aid of the Soviets nearly 150 objects of national economy [as heard] have been founded in Poland while the stable orders from the CEMA countries favored a rapid growth and consolidation of the Polish economy. A characteristic example: Among the most important conditions for the flowering of the Polish shipyard industry and the allied branches, including production of high quality steel and complex electrotechnical equipment, an important role was and is played by long-term orders from the USSR.

In close cooperation with the CEMA countries, the structure of foreign trade favorable for People's Poland was shaped. Among other things, Polish exports to the USSR include nearly one-half of the output of the machine-building industry and one-fifth of that of the light industry, while only the remainder consists of extracting industries.

As is known, the USSR has considerably more natural resources than the other CEMA states. Although extracting industries are becoming particularly labor intensive and need especially large investments of capital, the Soviet Union, faithful to its international duty, has been developing these industries not only for its own needs but for those of the fraternal countries. Thus, for instance, Poland imports from the USSR 70 percent of its imported oil, 100 percent of gas, over 90 percent of iron, chrome ores and asbestos. Soviet cotton is the basis of the Polish textile and garment industries.

In the last 10-15 years the world economy has been characterized by a number of radical structural changes. Among other things, the demand for ships has diminished in the West, which caused increased competition among shipyards. According to the bourgeois statistics, due to a lack of orders Western Europe and Japan have turned thousands of shipyard workers into the streets. The same situation is seen in the textile industry. The question arises: Would such a thing be even thinkable in socialist countries? Obviously not, since the socialist system of economy with the long-term scientific planning of mutual deliveries exclude such shocks. Among other things, Soviet deliveries to Poland of fuels, iron ore and cotton, unfailing orders from the USSR and other socialist countries importing Polish ships, textiles and garments assure the maintenance of production capacities in Polish shipyard industry, as well as in textile and other industries.

Some Solidarity leaders are openly pushing Poland into the capitalist camp. What would this lead to? To stagnation in the Polish shipyard and textile industries, followed by the liquidation of these leading branches of Polish economy. This would force millions of Poles into unemployment.

Therefore, this shows that the forces which stand behind Solidarity and manipulate that trade union are guided not by the interests of Poland but by reasons totally alien to it. It is obvious that the bosses of that trade union are realizing nefarious goals of imperialism, brazenly abusing the trust of working people and directing them toward the devastation of the Polish economy.

PAP CITES ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ARTICLE ON KPN

LD221832 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Dec (PAP) -- Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI carries a report on foreign activities of the anti-state Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN) based on documents found by Polish security services operatives in a locker belonging to the head of the organization's counterintelligence unit. The documents, chiefly reports by foreign emissaries of the KPN apparently addressed to KPN's leader, Leszek Moczulski, reveal rare moral degradation of those men.

All the foreign emissaries of KPN have direct ties to centres of political subversion hitting out at Poland overtly and covertly, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stated. One of those centres is the Paris Literary Institute directed by the infamous Jerzy Giedroyc and subsidized by certain U.S. institutions. Those institutions supply the institute with funds for financing illegal anti-state organizations based in Poland. Money flows to every one such organization as long as it exists and can claim some successes in its dirty job, the paper asserted.

SOVIET, POLISH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTERS MEET

LD222050 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Dec, TASS -- There was a conversation today between USSR Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev and Minister of Foreign Trade of the Polish People's Republic Tadeusz Nestorowicz. Together with experts of both countries, they continued discussing questions of trade turnover between the USSR and Poland for 1982.

TASS CITES PAP REPORT ON BUDAPEST ECONOMIC TALKS

LD221901 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Deputy Premier Madej's Talks in Hungary" -- PAP headline; by paper correspondent Wojciech Stankiewicz]

[Text] Budapest, 22 Dec (PAP) -- Vice-Premier and head of the Government Planning Commission Zbigniew Madej stayed here on December 21 at the invitation of his Hungarian counterpart Lajos Faluvegi. Madej was received by Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar and also met Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai.

Both sides discussed the most urgent issues of the current Polish-Hungarian cooperation and trade, especially the possibilities of obtaining additional deliveries of foodstuffs and marketables for Poland.

Reviewed were also questions of long-range industrial cooperation, including making fuller use of production capacities of Polish industry on the basis of Hungarian intermediate and raw materials.

TRUD NOTES HUNGARIAN NEPSZAVA ARTICLE ON POLAND

PM230905 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Dec 81 p 5

[Unattributed report: "The Newspaper NEPSZAVA on Events in Poland"]

[Text] The Hungarian trade union newspaper NEPSZAVA has published an editorial devoted to recent events in Poland which emphasizes, in particular:

The introduction of a state of emergency in Poland was a logical consequence of the constantly worsening political crisis. Creeping counterrevolution, which had all the time been acting in a sly and underhand way, had in recent days gone over to overt actions aimed at seizing power. This is convincingly evidenced by the results of the Solidarity leaders' conferences in Gdansk and Radom, at which special plans were drawn up to liquidate the socialist apparatus of state power, create chaos in the country and thereby realize their political ends.

Under these conditions the party and the government, guided by the interests of the people and of the country's future, took appropriate measures against the counterrevolutionary forces.

As the facts attest, the extraordinary measures have already produced a definite result. Counterrevolution has been dealt a proper rebuff. Despite the lesson that has been taught, as history bears witness, the antisocialist forces will hardly lay down their arms so quickly. They will still create disturbances and organize strikes and provocations. Under these conditions the most important thing for the socialist countries is to display vigilance and cohesion around the party's program, and then any attempts at counterrevolution will fail.

Hungarian working people, the article states in conclusion, sincerely believe that the Polish people will successfully withstand the grave and historic trials. We warmly support the Polish communists -- Poland's true patriots -- and all who are struggling resolutely against counterrevolution to ensure that peace, calm and socialism triumph in the Polish People's Republic.

PRAVDA 19 DEC ROUNDUP OF COMMENT ON POLAND

PM221511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 81 p 7

[TASS report: "In the Interests of the Polish People"]

[Text] 18 Dec -- The efforts which are being made by the Polish leadership and all healthy Polish forces to halt the antistate activity of extremist elements aimed against the Polish people's vital interests and to normalize the situation in the country continue to attract attention from the world public and are being extensively commented on abroad.

The enemies of socialism in Poland, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) writes, have set themselves the aim of toppling the existing social system and have deliberately aggravated the crisis in the country, wrecking its economy. The direct threat to the independence of the Polish People's Republic necessitated emergency steps to extricate Poland from the crisis situation and to defend legality and restore public order.

"There are timely measures, dictated by necessity, aimed at crushing the reactionaries and strengthening Poland's security," a statement from the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions says.

The defense of legality, the curtailment of the anarchy and political adventurism of anti-socialist elements, the creation of conditions for the people's normal life -- that is the goal of the efforts which are being made by the Polish communists and all healthy forces of Polish society, Hungary's MAGYAR HIRLAP writes.

But certain imperialist circles, primarily the United States, are trying to thwart these efforts through the use of outside influence, including economic pressure.

The White House's declared decision on economic sanctions against Poland "until," as the Washington POST reports, "martial law is repealed there" is just such an action.

Commenting on this action by the U.S. administration, Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO stresses that such actions are overt blackmail.

A number of U.S. press organs are denouncing the gross slander campaign mounted in the United States in connection with the events in Poland and the Washington administration's actions. California's Oakland TRIBUNE notes in an editorial that, despite Washington's claims, "it would be wrong to assert that the imposition of martial law in Poland is aimed at suppressing civil liberties" in the country.

"The imposition of martial law in Poland is an exceptional and serious measure which became necessary under the conditions of the country's deep social and economic crisis. It is absolutely clear that this measure ensures opportunities for extricating the society from the state of anarchy and chaos and for ensuring normal living conditions for the population and the country's security," a statement from the Finnish Communist Party Central Committee Politburo says.

TASS TRANSMITS PAP COVERAGE OF POLISH SITUATION

23 Dec PAP Press Review

LD230642 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Dec (PAP) -- Tuesday's session of the PUWP CC Political Bureau to review the current internal situation and set tasks for the party in the conditions of martial law, and a joint session of the Sejm Committees for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances, for Legislative Work and for Employee Self-Management in Enterprises, devoted to the first reading of the government bills pertaining to the economic reform, rank among the frontpage highlights of the Polish newspapers today.

Another leading story is Tuesday's conference of general managers of Poland's key industrial and transport enterprises held with the participation of Vice-Premiers Obodowski and Jedynak.

As the socio-political situation in Poland is generally returning to normal, the Ziemowit and Piast collieries where groups of miners are involved in underground sit-ins remain to be two sources of unresolved tension.

Spotlight continues on more aid in the form of goods shipments arriving in Poland from the other socialist countries.

Major economic news for Poland is the Moscow meeting on Dec. 22 of the Polish and Soviet foreign trade ministers Tadeusz Nestorowicz and Nikolay Patolichev to discuss the 1982 commodity turnovers between Poland and the Soviet Union.

In an article headlined "To Defend What Is Common and Wise," Wieslaw Rogowski wrote in TRYBUNA LUDU:

"The Polish society is faced with not an easy road fraught with many difficulties. This road is punctuated with many stumbling blocks, doubts, surprises, and an equal amount of hope.

This is why we all have to think over and to re-evaluate plenty of matters, because today the light is different and different is the vision of things. Nobody can pretend that he relishes restrictions of civil rights even in the name of the supreme interests of the country.

"Nobody can shrug off the thought of the seven people killed and hundreds of injured on both sides of the barricade, which after all has not been raised by the people's state nor by the working class. The barricade had been raised by bewildered bully squads, fanatical opponents or people deceived in their ignorance, by people instigated from outside, agitated and high on emotions.

"Each of us must stop and think if we have the right now, immediately, to demand all our rights back, when the house is being jolted in its foundations and the threat of the civil war has not yet been removed far enough. We should also take note of other numerous voices of the people who are also tormented and fear for the future of the country, but are determined to defend what is common and wise, what is the essence of life of Polish generations who have created all that which is good and durable in the socialist motherland."

Summing up the nine-day experience in work by the plenipotentiary-military commissars, deputy chief of the Secretariat of the National Defence Committee Colonel Zdzislaw Malina told the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU:

"Part of our Armed Forces had to leave the barracks to restore law and order in the country. The respective order issued to this effect was received by them with the sense of immense responsibility.

"First assessments show that the officers on combat duty in rural communities, towns, works enterprises, state and economic administration bodies are discharging properly the duties that devolve on them.

"This is the first, most important line of the soldier's action -- the front of struggle for security of the state, for satisfying the vital needs of the population, proper functioning of the economy, and undisturbed production process. The plenipotentiaries say that ever since the introduction of martial law the society's discipline has been improving from day to day.

"According to the assessment contained in the communique of the Martial Council of National Redemption, the activity of the plenipotentiary-military commissars is contributing to the improvement of work of industrial administration. And this is precisely one of the major goals assigned to them."

Transport, Livestock Situation

LD221808 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Dec (PAP) -- The situation in Poland's road and railway transport continued to improve over the last night. All primary and secondary roads throughout the country are passable. Further improvement in the conditions at Polish railways was also recorded. Good was also the pace of coal reloading in Silesia yesterday, where trains were loaded with 442 thousand tonnes of hard coal, against 445 thousand planned.

Livestock purchases are growing slowly in many parts of the country. The Lublin Voivodship recently recorded the daily purchase rate of some 150 tonnes, which is more than last week. The Voivodship of Leszno exceeded this year's livestock purchase plan by 5 per cent already. Flour mills in the area are working at full capacity, supplying flour also to neighbouring areas.

Today's morning saw a full first shift in all factories in Warsaw. The city's transport is operating effectively. Ninety tourist coaches were introduced to service to aid the public transport buses on the most congested routes. A slight improvement in supplies for shops was recorded.

Situation in Collieries

LD230752 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 23 Dec 81

["Situation in the Ziemowit and Piast Collieries" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Dec (PAP) -- The situation in the Ziemowit and Piast coal-mines in Tychy has not changed significantly since last Monday. However, individual miners manage to come out gradually to the surface.

On Dec 22, at 4 p.m. some 1074 miners were remaining in the pit of the Ziemowit mine. Some 50 men came to the surface from the Piast coal-mine on Tuesday.

Efforts to make it possible for the miners to leave the pits as quickly as possible are continued. It has been established that the underground sit-ins are the result of psychological pressure and even terror exerted by extremist Solidarnosc activists both from among the miners' crews as well as from the outside.

All other collieries in Poland are operating normally. On Monday, Dec 21 the miners of the Silesian-Zaglebie Basin extracted over 573 thousand tons.

MOSCOW TV INTERVIEWS ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI EDITOR

LD221824 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Interview with Colonel Dabek, Chief editor of Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, by Ulyanov in Warsaw; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Ulyanov] Only two newspapers are being published in Warsaw now: TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, SOLDIER OF FREEDOM, the newspaper of the Ministry of Defense. We are now in the editorial offices of ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. The chief editor is Colonel Dabek. What do you see now as the main task facing your newspaper?

[Dabek, in Polish fading into Russian translation]: We military journalists must do everything to implement the program for saving Poland from catastrophe. Proceeding from this program of national salvation, our newspaper intends to make its contribution to strengthening the unity of the Polish people, to promote the consolidation of those forces which are sincerely concerned for the construction of socialism in Poland. Our newspaper is proud of its traditions which we shall continue to develop. In our publications we shall continue to unmask the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces which have brought the country to the brink of catastrophe.

[Question] Can you cite specific examples of these counterrevolutionary activities here in Poland that you tell of in your newspaper?

[Answer] Our newspaper has been pointing out for a long time the increased activity of antisocialist forces in the country, the activity of those forces which in recent months have fully unmasked themselves in society's eyes. The newspaper mercilessly tore the masks off those who were grouped around such organizations as KSS-KOR [Socialist Self-Defense Committee] and KPN, the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland. By the way, just a few days ago we printed, for example, an article about the activity of KPN, about the program of this organization. This program is virtually a program for the liquidation of the party and the Sejm, a program for breaking off fraternal links with the allies of People's Poland. We tried with the aid of irrefutable facts to show how great was the danger of the activity of this organization. With its material, the newspaper strives to mobilize the country's healthy forces for the struggle against counterrevolution.

[Question] New documents are now coming to light, no doubt?

[Answer] There are an increasing number of such documents. We have obtained access to subversive documents which were prepared in certain regional organizations of Solidarity.

BOOKLET ON POLISH-GERMAN RELATIONS SCORED

LD221849 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Dec (PAP) -- The party daily TRYBUNA LUDU today argues with the views of Jan J. Lipski. TRYBUNA called a booklet on the history of Polish-German relations issued by the Paris KULTURA and FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE Zeitung -- a "lampoon".

"Jan Jozef Lipski tries to prove that the western and northern territories and Gdansk which were regained by Poland after the Second World War are not historically connected with Poland", the daily wrote. "He also calls for the acknowledgement of our guilt to the Germans because of removals of German population as a result of the Potsdam Conference resolutions.

"Jan J. Lipski minimizes the ominous thousand-year-old phenomenon of 'Drang Nach Osten' which marked the fates of many European nations with blood and suffering. He underestimates the German military-expansionist pressure to the east. Even some school textbooks in the Federal Republic of Germany are more objective," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

Under Chapter 8 of the Potsdam resolutions of August 2, 1945: The three governments, after having considered the case from every angle, recognize that it is necessary to remove German population or its part which remained in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary (which means that already then the "big three" did not treat territories on the Odra and Nysa rivers as German).

In the middle of March 1943 the U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt saw that issue differently than Jan J. Lipski. While speaking about the necessity of removing German population from East Prussia he said: "This is the only way to ensure peace. Prussians can never be trusted."

WARSAW MAYOR URGES SUBWAY CONSTRUCTION

LD182358 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 18 Dec 81

["Warsaw Mayor on Subway Transport" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Dec (PAP) -- Warsaw President [as received] Jerzy Majewski together with the administration, local management and environmental protection minister, General Tadeusz Hupalowski, submitted to the government a memorial on the construction of a subway in the capital.

"Due to the size of the city and its lay-out, the traditional means do not provide a solution to Warsaw's transport problems," Jerzy Majewski told PAP. "The construction of the first subway line would have to take about 12 years," he said, adding that if the government approves the project the work can be started already in the second half of 1982.

VARIATIONS TO 18 DEC DAILY REPORT ARTICLES

Military Council Statement

The following variations to the Moscow domestic radio item entitled "Polish Military Council Statement Reported," published in the Eastern Europe section of the 18 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 4, are taken from a TASS Warsaw dispatch entitled "On the Situation in Poland," published in the 18 December issue of Moscow PRAVDA:

On page F 5, third paragraph, line three, the Moscow PRAVDA version reads: "...the Workers' Defense Committee members and "confederates" created a united front..." (adding quotation marks and rewording)

On page F 5, third paragraph, antepenultimate line, the PRAVDA version reads: "...in the second, 'partisan warfare;' and in the third, 'universal uprising' and the 'start of regular military actions.'" (adding quotation marks)

On page F 5, fourth paragraph, line two, the PRAVDA version reads: "...decree was accepted with understanding and supported. Declarations are coming..." (adding "and supported")

Solidarity Documents, Plans

The following variations to the Moscow TASS International Service item entitled "Polish Press Cited on Solidarity Documents, Plans," published in the Eastern Europe section of the 18 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 5, are taken from a TASS report entitled "Criminal Designs," published in the 19 December issue of Moscow PRAVDA:

On page F 6, first paragraph, last line, the Moscow PRAVDA version reads: "...and other Polish media.

"The instructions drawn up for Solidarity members in this region read: 'Soldiers are to remove their commanding officers and place the Solidarity emblem on their uniforms, means of transport and barracks. At the first opportunity soldiers are to leave their detachment with weapon in hand and proceed to the nearest Solidarity organization. For the duration of martial law the sole authority on the country's territory is the National Commission, its Presidium or the chairman of Solidarity.'" (adding paragraph)

On page F 6, second paragraph, line two, the PRAVDA version omits "and so-called 'revolutionary' committees.

"Solidarity documents are also reported to have been found in Szczecin. It follows from them that the start of the counterrevolutionary coup was planned for 17 December. The extremists had drawn up lists of PZPR members and other persons who were to be subjected to the cruelest repression after the coup. (adding paragraph)

On page F 6, seventh paragraph, line two, the PRAVDA version reads: "Onyszewicz has engaged in subversive activities..." (omitting descriptive phrase)

On page F 6, penultimate paragraph, line six, the PRAVDA version reads: "...which were 'intended to be broadcast immediately after the overthrow of the present government.' Many tapes bore..." (adding quotation marks)

VARIATIONS TO 21 DEC DAILY REPORT ARTICLES

Reagan's 'Hostile Approach'

The following variations to the Moscow TASS item entitled "TASS on Reagan's 'Hostile Approach' to Poland," published in the Eastern Europe section of the 21 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, are taken from a TASS report entitled "With Regard to R. Reagan's Statement on Events in Poland," published in the 19 December issue of Moscow PRAVDA:

On page F 1, fifth paragraph, line one, the Moscow PRAVDA version reads: "...Solidarity trade union (and not 'arrests and imprisonment of thousands of Polish trade union leaders in jails and camps,' as the President alleges) would have had..." (adding "in jails and camps" and quotation marks)

On page F 2, second paragraph, line one, the PRAVDA version reads: "Reagan is sure to know and is obliged to know that by the introduction..." (adding "and is obliged to know")

On page F 2, second paragraph, antipenultimate line, the PRAVDA version reads: "...not viewed in Washington as 'internal coercion.'" (adding quotation mark)

Anti-Polish Campaign

The following variations to the Moscow TASS International Service item entitled "Reportage on U.S. 'Interference' in Poland," under the subtitle "Anti-Polish Campaign," published in the Eastern Europe section of the 21 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 3, are taken from an undated TASS report entitled "Washington's Interference in Polish Affairs," published in the 20 December issue of Moscow PRAVDA:

On page F 3, first paragraph, penultimate line, the Moscow PRAVDA version reads: "...as a new attempt at preventing the Polish authorities..." (omitting "legitimate")

On page F 4, fourth paragraph, line three, the PRAVDA version reads: "...the KSS-KOR ring-leaders and members of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [konfederaty] were receiving..." (rewording for clarification)

On page F 4, penultimate paragraph, line one, the PRAVDA version reads: "...illusions that the hostile steps in relation to Poland...: (substituting "hostile" for "harmful")

ZHIVKOV, KARMAL COMMENT ON POLAND, AFGHANISTAN

PM221321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] Sofia, 17 Dec (TASS) -- Our main task is to strengthen peace and detente and to struggle for disarmament and for a peaceful present and future for all peoples, T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, said at a meeting with Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, who is in Bulgaria on an official friendly visit.

The Afghan people can continue to count on the revolutionary solidarity and fraternal aid of the Bulgarian people and the peoples of the other socialist community countries.

With the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, Bulgaria fully supports the proposals put forward by the DRA Government laying a solid foundation for taking political decisions aimed at normalizing the situation around Afghanistan.

Touching on the situation in Poland, T. Zhivkov expressed the conviction that the Polish Communists together with all Polish working people will be able to curb the counterrevolutionary forces. Fraternal Poland has been and will be a socialist state marching in single formation with the socialist community countries.

In his reply speech, Babrak Karmal stressed that the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and the other socialist community countries have always followed a policy of peace and struggled to curb the aggressive policy of imperialism.

Afghanistan resolutely supports the Soviet Union's constructive proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev from the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum. We profoundly believe, the speaker said, that these proposals will exert enormous influence on the consolidation of peace and security and the intensification of the detente process.

Guided by the principles of a peace-loving foreign policy, the DRA is taking large steps toward the political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan which accord fully with the interests of peace in this region and throughout the world.

What is happening in Poland, Babrak Karmal stressed, is the domestic business of an independent country, and the plots being woven in the West against Poland are doomed to failure. The most important guarantee of Poland's prosperity is the consolidation of indestructible fraternal ties with the socialist community countries.

KAPITONOV RECEIVES BULGARIAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP

PM221323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] Tass -- On 17 December I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received a delegation of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship headed by N. Stanev, member of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the committee, which took part in the work of the fifth all-union conference of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society. Taking part in the warm, friendly talk were Yu.V. Bernov, deputy chairman of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies Presidium, and D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

BREZHNEV RECEIVES REPLY FROM SFRY'S KRAIGHER

LD230046 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has received a telegram from Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, thanking him for the warm congratulations and good wishes expressed on the occasion of Republic Day.

We fully share your confidence, the Yugoslav leader's telegram says, that comprehensive cooperation on an equal footing between the SFRY and the Soviet Union, marked by mutual respect, is in keeping with the vital interests of our peoples. I wish to stress once again the importance which we attach to the further development of Yugoslav-Soviet friendship and cooperation, based on well-known jointly formulated principles. This is what we, too, see as our contribution to the improvement of international relations and the cause of socialism and progress throughout the world.

GORSHKOV ATTENDS SFRY EMBASSY ARMY DAY FETE

LD230030 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Col Ivan Blagajic, military, naval and air attache in the SFRY Embassy to the Soviet Union, today gave a reception on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Yugoslav People's Army. The reception was attended by Sergey Gorshkov, commander-in-chief of the USSR Navy, USSR deputy minister of defense and admiral of the fleet of the USSR, and generals and officers of the Armed Forces of the USSR. Marko Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador to the Soviet Union, also attended the reception. Military, naval and air attaches from other foreign embassies to the Soviet Union were also among the guests.

Gorshkov Address

LD030038 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Representatives of the public and members of the Moscow Garrison held a meeting at the Central Army Club in Moscow yesterday to mark the 40th anniversary of the Yugoslav People's Army.

The meeting was opened by Boris Stepanov, deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom. He extended warm greetings to Marko Orlandic, the Yugoslav ambassador to the Soviet Union, who attended the meeting, and to Yugoslav diplomats, and congratulated them on the 40th anniversary of the Yugoslav People's Army. After the Yugoslav and Soviet national anthems were sung, the meeting was addressed by Fleet Admiral Sergey Gorshkov, commander-in-chief of the navy and USSR deputy defense minister.

In his speech he recalled the wartime winter of 1941, when the first proletarian brigade was set up and the Yugoslav Army took its first steps. Speaking about the Yugoslav patriots' heroic struggle, Admiral Gorshkov stressed that this struggle was not only significant nationally but had a broader international significance and constituted substantial support for the Soviet people in their struggle against fascism.

Recalling the battle of Belgrade, when Soviet and Yugoslav soldiers fought side by side, Admiral Sergey Gorshkov said:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Serbo-Croatian translation] At that time I was commander of the Danube naval flotilla and vividly remember the cordiality and warmth with which the Yugoslav populace welcomed the liberating troops. Towns and villages were decorated with slogans and Yugoslav and Soviet flags and spontaneous meetings were held by the people everywhere to thank Soviet Yugoslav soldiers for liberating them. During a recent visit to Yugoslavia I again experienced the Yugoslav workers' and Yugoslav People's Army personnel's fraternal attitude toward the Soviet Army and Navy.

A total of 30,000 Soviet men were killed or wounded or disappeared while fighting to liberate Yugoslav soil. Impressive documents marking the graves of Soviet and Yugoslav soldiers testify to the boundless gratitude felt by the fraternal Yugoslav peoples for their liberators. [end recording]

Comrade Gorshkov went on to stress with pleasure that combat cooperation between the peoples and armies of our countries, which was tested in the struggle against fascism, continues to be an inexhaustible source of Soviet-Yugoslav friendship. The Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, Admiral Gorshkov said, are developing broad cooperation in the fields of economy, science and technology, culture, tourism and other spheres. Cooperation between the armed forces of the USSR and Yugoslavia is constantly developing and growing stronger. The forms in which this cooperation takes place are becoming increasingly varied.

The principles of relations between our states, Comrade Gorshkov stressed, were defined in the Belgrade declaration of 1955 and the Moscow declaration and statement of 1956. They were further elaborated during meetings between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito.

The Soviet people, Comrade Gorshkov went on, welcome with great pleasure every fresh step in the further consolidation and development of fraternal friendship and military cooperation between the peoples and armies of the Soviet Union and Socialist Yugoslavia. We are well aware that the broader and more comprehensive our friendship, cooperation and comradely mutual assistance, the more successfully will the wonderful edifice of new society be built in our countries.

Dwelling in his speech on questions of the international situation, exacerbated by the growing aggressiveness of imperialism, Comrade Gorshkov emphasized in these circumstances the topicality of the implementation of the Soviet peace program for the eighties presented at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Soviet foreign policy is the policy of peace, friendship and cooperation among peoples. From it stems the permanently defensive character of our military doctrine. The Soviet Union is compelled, Comrade Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense minister said, to increase its defense strength and to maintain its armed forces in a state of constant combat readiness, because it faces an open military threat from the aggressive forces of imperialism. In the complex international situation any strengthening of friendly ties is fully in keeping with the national and international interests of the socialist countries and the interests of general peace.

Comrade Gorshkov concluded by extending warm congratulations to Yugoslav guests and all the members of the Yugoslav Army and veterans of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Yugoslav People's Army.

A speech was then made by Col Ivan Blagajic, the military, naval and air attache at the Yugoslav Embassy to the Soviet Union.

The meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Yugoslav People's Army ended with a concert given by the song and dance ensemble of the Moscow military district.

Let us add for the benefit of our listeners that exhibitions have been staged in Moscow in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Yugoslav People's Army: an art exhibition and an exhibition in the Soviet Armed Forces museum, dealing with the history and present day of the friendly army.

PELSHE RECEIVES MUECKENBERGER-LED GDR DELEGATION

LD171004 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Comrade Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Soviet-GDR Friendship Society headed by its president, Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, which has been taking part in the proceedings of the Fifth All-Union Conference of the Soviet-GDR Friendship Society.

'EASTERN INTEREST' IN DOZIER KIDNAPPING DENIED

LD222232 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1800 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] The search goes on in Italy for the kidnapped American General Dozier. Credit for the provocative political kidnapping has been claimed by the Red Brigades. In the meantime, some Italian newspapers and political exponents have put forward various views on the objectives and character of this event and have started to develop a slanderous campaign against the socialist states, trying to blame them for the so-called international terrorism. Our observer Anatoliy Yuriyev writes in this connection:

These statements are neither new nor original. Politicians and bourgeois press organs of anti-communist orientation have frequently, easily and with surprisingly great speed swallowed the bait laid by the terrorists and people behind them. However, they have never been able to produce serious proof for their statements and all speculative balloons launched in connection with the activity of the Red Brigades blew up one after another. However, as you can see, history is repeating itself.

At present, in connection with the kidnapping of General Dozier, some people maintain that hostile forces are trying to destabilize the situation not only in Italy but throughout the North Atlantic alliance. Nothing is more absurd, as only simple-minded people or people completely ignorant of politics can believe that the kidnapping of a high-ranking official of the bloc can undermine the foundation of this bloc. It would be much more logical to evaluate this event in the context of the Italian reality and of the political violence which is affecting the country. At present when a vigorous campaign by peace partisans is under way demanding renunciation of the deployment of American nuclear missiles at Comiso, the Italian and transatlantic reactionaries are directly interested in dealing a blow to this movement in order to achieve the greater involvement of Italy in Washington's militarist orbit.

The newspapers which write that the aim of the Verona political provocation is to intensify international tension, to hinder the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva and to get a foothold for further NATO interference in the Italian internal affairs are right. PAESE SERA of Rome concludes that the Red Brigades are trying to (?undermine) the political and social processes which are underway in Italy. These processes obviously conflict with the interests of big international capital and Western militarists and, therefore, the statements about a so-called Eastern interest in the criminal actions of the so-called Red Brigades are even more absurd and ridiculous, Anatoliy Yuriyev concludes.

EAGLEBURGER PUSHING ALLIES ON POLISH, USSR STANCE

LD221802 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 22 Dec 81

[By TASS news analyst Yuriy Borisov]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Dec, TASS -- It looks like the U.S. administration does not wish to resign itself to the fact that as a result of the measures taken by the Polish leadership the threat of a coup d'etat and a civil war in that country has been prevented. An evidence of this is Washington's mounting malicious anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign, which verges on hysteria.

Presently the U.S. administration is taking measures to draw the West European countries into its provocative game. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Lawrence S. Eagleburger has been urgently sent to Europe on a special mission. His main objective is to force the European allies of the USA in NATO [to] join in the policy of "sanctions" against the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union, which is being outlined in Washington.

Thus, at hand is an act of crude U.S. interference in the internal affairs of West European states, a fresh attempt at twisting arms of its partners. The U.S. administration has had recourse to such power methods more than once. Suffice it to recall what crude measures of blackmail and pressure were used by Washington to make the West European countries refuse to participate in the Moscow Olympics of 1980 and frustrate the signing of the "gas-pipes" deal between the USSR and a number of West European countries.

They in the capital of the United States simply disregard the fact that the national interests of the West European states are far from always coinciding with the American interests. The trade and economic relations between the West European countries and the socialist states are developing on a mutually beneficial basis, which accords with their respective interests.

This is also realized well in Western Europe. Hence, Eagleburger has met at the talks in Bonn with a very restrained, almost negative reaction. At any rate, as the West German newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE said today, "The FRG Government is highly skeptical about the U.S. stand on Poland, which is considered in Bonn to be tough." At the same time, FRG Foreign Minister Genscher, the newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER pointed out, has directly warned Eagleburger against the "danger of an undifferentiated evaluation of the events and the possible negative consequences of the West's hasty reaction to the Polish people [as received] and international relations."

It is feared in Western Europe, with good reason that the Reagan administration is playing the "Poland card" as a pretext for a general deterioration of the international situation, as a justification for the build-up of the arms race." [quotation marks as received]

USSR ASKS FRANCE TO STAY OUT OF POLISH AFFAIRS

NC221555 Paris AFP in English 1536 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 22 Dec (AFP) -- The Soviet Union has asked France not to interfere in Poland's internal affairs, French Government sources said today. The request was made at a meeting yesterday between French Ambassador to Moscow Henri Froment-Meurice and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoly Kovalev during which the French envoy put his government's view about Poland, described by the sources as "very frank."

Last week, the French Government instructed its ambassadors in both East and West Europe -- and in certain non-aligned countries -- to explain France's positions on Poland, the sources said. They said that as far as France was concerned, non-interference in Polish affairs did not mean indifference, "especially when human rights are being violated." Mr Froment-Meurice regretted the "brutal stoppage of the democratic renewal process" in Poland and demanded "immediate release of all interned persons, including trade unionists, whether members of Solidarity or not, as well as intellectuals and members of KOR." He also called for the "immediate renewal of a Polish dialogue," the sources said.

COMMON MARKET SQUABBLES CONTINUE IN LONDON PARLEY

LD220752 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 22 Dec 81

["PRAVDA: Squabbles Continue" -- TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Dec, TASS -- The foreign ministers of the Common Market countries, holding a closed session in London, failed to agree on a single item of the agenda, Lev Strzhizhovskiy says in PRAVDA today. Commenting on the session, he emphasizes that the discussion on all items of the agenda had been postponed -- and not for the first time -- till the next meeting in January.

The sharp differences at all recent meeting of the "Ten" have been caused by two main problems. They are a fundamental reform of the entire agricultural policy, which is opposed by the continental West European countries, and a review of the budget of the community Britain insists on. Both problems closely affect the interests of British corporations. Britain, which makes an annual contribution of 25,000 million dollars to the Common Market budget, is more interested than others in a reduction in agricultural appropriations, which account for 62 percent of the EEC budget.

On Britain's insistence, the author of the article says, budget reform was discussed at all levels of the community in the past year. It was precisely during this period that British representative Lord Carrington presided over the Common Market Council of Ministers. "All efforts of Carrington -- and he advanced several drafts -- however were unsuccessful. After the London meeting the ministers could not even agree on a common statement. Carrington, who has not achieved anything, now is succeeded as chairman by the Belgian representative."

Britain, the commentator sums up, pays its partners with the same coin, obstructing the adoption of current decisions by the "Ten." It has been learned that the British side, no longer chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, is going to oppose the Common Market budget and the new procurement prices for 1982. "To put it in a nutshell," the French newspaper LIBERATION writes, "the common squabbles continue. The voices of the West European monopolies sound ever more tough in them."

CONFRONTATION FRONT THWARTS U.S., ISRAELI PLANS

PM221413 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 3

[G. Musayelyan commentary: "Outpost of Unity"]

[Excerpt] During the 4 years that have elapsed since its formation, the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front's members have made a big contribution to thwarting the plans of Washington and Tel Aviv. The latter are doing everything they can to break up the united front of Arab states and to force these states to abandon their positions of principle in the face of Zionist-imperialist permanent aggression. The organizational role of the front was clearly displayed at the Baghdad summit meeting at which Arab states decided to break off diplomatic relations with Cairo and impose a freeze on Egypt's membership of the Arab League. The front's view that the policy of the United States and Israel in the region is leading not to the resolution of the crisis but is in fact seriously aggravating the situation, has been fully corroborated. Indeed, the ticking of the delayed-action time bomb that Camp David placed under peace in the Near East is becoming increasingly alarming. The new American administration's policy has given a "surge of aggression" to the triple alliance created by its predecessor, above all to its Israeli spearhead.

Tel Aviv's sharp escalation of its war against Lebanon, the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor, recent violation by war planes of Saudi Arabian airspace and a number of other aggressive acts are a graphic illustration of the policy of the Israeli interventionists and their protectors in Washington.

The massive Bright Star tactical exercises indicate the explosive and tense nature of the situation in the region. Many international observers have described them as a rehearsal for war in the Near East.

Washington's sinister plans become clear when recent events in the region, which the United States has declared to be vitally important to its interests, are analyzed. The elimination of As-Sadat has led to the emergence of new realities in the Arab world. The progressive community has correctly assessed the attempt on the life of the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt as a sign of instability in Egypt. For this reason the White House is urgently taking measures to prevent an "Iranian scenario" in the Arab Republic of Egypt. The United States' show of military support for Egypt against Libya as well as the accelerated deliveries of the newest American arms to Cairo are designed to prevent changes undesirable to Washington from taking place in the largest state in the Near East. Bright Star has demonstrated sufficiently clearly the resolve of the United States to intervene openly in the internal affairs of Egypt if it tries to return to the bosom of Arab solidarity.

The American-Israeli "Memorandum on Mutual Understanding in the Field of Strategic Cooperation," drawn up without any attempt at camouflage, is graphic evidence of U.S. imperialist aspirations. Published in Washington a few days ago, it represents yet another step toward the formalization of a military pact between the two countries. Never, in the entire history of their relations, has there been such an overt militarist union. It is significant that the alliance is the direct result of the notorious Camp David process. Yet they tried to publicize it as the beginning of an "era of peace" and "well-being" in the Near East.

It must be stressed that the fabrications of Zionists and imperialists about the "hand of Moscow" and the "Soviet threat" to the Near East are failing to achieve their objective.

"Arab states, including Saudi Arabia, the Beirut newspaper AN-NAHAR writes, "are rejecting U.S. attempts to frighten them with the 'Soviet threat' myth in order to use this pretext to put an American military 'umbrella' over the entire region, which means virtually undermining their sovereignty and independence. Moscow's participation in the quest for a settlement in the Near East is in the interests of Saudi Arabia and all Arabs. The achievement of mutual understanding between all Arabs and the USSR and a common standpoint are first and foremost in the interests of the Arab peoples."

Near East states have learned from personal experience that roundabout ways and separate deals with the aggressor do not lead to a just peace. The more actively and cohesively the peoples of the Near East campaign for their rights, the quicker the hotbed of military danger in that region will be eliminated. Foremost among their ranks are the countries of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. As far as our country is concerned, we are ready; as Soviet leaders have repeatedly declared, to cooperate with anyone who wants to achieve lasting peace under the olive trees. This readiness has been given concrete expression in the proposal to call an international conference on the Near East. This represents a constructive alternative to Camp David, whereby a peaceful settlement would be achieved not at the expense of the interests of some and to the advantage of others, but to the advantage and in the interests of all.

U.S. ANTI-LIBYAN MOVES ASSUME 'MENACING SCOPE'

PM211209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 81 p 5

[Yuriy Glukhov article under the "Our Commentaries" rubric: "The Anti-Libyan Syndrome"]

[Text] The anti-Libyan campaign being fanned by Washington is assuming a menacing scope. A few days ago, U.S. President R. Reagan instructed all U.S. citizens living in Libya to leave the country immediately. In the opinion of Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES, the American exodus could clear the way for further actions against Libya.

It is reported that U.S. National Security Council sessions have already examined the question of severing U.S.-Libyan diplomatic relations and introducing a complete embargo on economic ties with Libya as well as on the import of Libyan oil. And the U.S. House of Representatives has called on the President to consult with the allies on measures for exerting economic and political pressure on that country. When in Brussels, U.S. Secretary of State Haig won NATO support for anti-Libyan actions.

This is not the first year that Washington has carried out an unprecedented persecution of the young Arab republic. In 1980 all U.S. diplomats were unilaterally recalled from Libya and Libyan diplomats were subsequently expelled from the United States. In May this year, the New York TIMES reported the U.S. administration's formulation of a secret plan to use Egypt and other "moderate" Arab states to overthrow the Libyan regime.

The CIA has been assigned particularly vile work. In the Washington POST's words, "CIA conspirators are gunning for Al-Qadhdhafi." Not relying solely on the "cloak and dagger" warriors, Washington has begun direct military provocation against Libya. Several times in recent months the U.S. 6th Fleet has conducted maneuvers in the immediate vicinity of Libyan shores. Two Libyan aircraft were shot down during the August maneuvers. Even the U.S. press evaluated these Pentagon actions as premeditated provocation. "We sent the fleet there to provoke an incident and we provoked it," U.S. Senator B. Johnston has stated.

Continuing to blackmail Libya, Washington has tried to bring Egypt and Sudan into conflict with Libya. It was no coincidence that the United States promised Egypt a military "umbrella" in the event of an attack on Libya and during the Bright Star maneuvers U.S. bombers carried out bombing near that country's borders.

So how can U.S. imperialism's persistent "anti-Libyan syndrome" be explained? It can be attributed to the fact that Libya consistently opposes the Camp David policy of separate deals, defends the Palestinians' rights and struggles against foreign military bases, having eliminated them on its soil, including the U.S. Wheelus field base. Tripoli's anti-imperialist course is arousing the neocolonialists' spite. This is why Washington is trying to settle scores with the Libyan revolution by acting as oppressor of the peoples defending their freedom and independence.

U.S. EXPULSION OF PALESTINIAN TO ISRAEL OPPOSED

LD221752 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 22 Dec, TASS -- William Clark, U.S. deputy secretary of state, has signed an instruction on the expulsion of Zayid Abu 'Ayn, a Palestinian patriot, to Israel where the latter is to be prosecuted on a trumped-up charge.

Ever since Zayid was arrested two years ago, the democratic public in Arab countries and the U.S. has been struggling against the lawlessness of the U.S. authorities. In Jordan, a national committee in defence of Zayid was set up. The committee demanded that the case be justly examined. James Zoghby, executive director of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, reported that more than 30,000 Americans have put their signatures to an appeal for an end to humiliations against the Palestinian youth.

Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the League of Arab States, has qualified the actions with regard to Zayid as a glaring violation of international legal norms.

However, the U.S. judicial bodies under the pressure of the Zionist lobby have refused to reconsider the case. Moreover, they decided to transfer all the materials to the Department of State which was not slow in bringing in a 'verdict' of its own: Zayid shall return to Israel where he is faced with life imprisonment.

The case of Zayid is quite characteristic of the U.S. judicature, which has sided with Tel Aviv linked with Washington by the ties of special relations. At the same time, when the Soviet authorities advanced a just demand for the extradition of the father and son Brazinskas who hijacked a Soviet passenger airliner and who committed a murder, the U.S. judicature replied with silence, in point of act sheltering the dangerous criminals and bandits.

COMPARISON OF SOLIDARITY-WITH-SYRIA STATEMENT

Comparison of the item published in the 18 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 1, under the headline "TASS Statement Reaffirms Solidarity With Syria," with the "TASS statement" published on page 7 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 December reveals the following variations:

Paragraph six, last line the PRAVDA version reads:...rebuff to Israel's expansionist policy.

Last paragraph, last line, PRAVDA omits the final quotation mark.

CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ VIEWS MISSILE PROPOSALS

PM221411 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 3

[Correspondent Yu. Stroyev interview with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers: "Averting the Nuclear Threat"]

[Text] The new, constructive program for reducing nuclear weapons in Europe put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium during his visit to the FRG accords with the hopes of all peoples and the demands of the broad popular masses opposing the threat of nuclear war.

Our own correspondent in Havana, Yu. Stroyev, asked Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, to give his opinion of the new Soviet peace initiatives proposed during the visit to Bonn by the head of the Soviet Union.

The visit of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the FRG is of exceptional importance for the fate of peace. The consistent and constructive nature of Soviet foreign policy, once again conclusively demonstrated during the talks in Bonn, has, in my opinion, put the American administration in an extremely difficult position and forced it to moderate the aggressive tone it has chosen to use since the inauguration of the new president.

During the talks in Bonn Leonid Ilich supplemented substantially the proposal put forward earlier by the Soviet Union on establishing a moratorium on the deployment of new and updating of existing medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe while talks on these types of weapons are in progress. The Soviet Union expressed its readiness -- subject to the agreement of the other side to such a moratorium -- to reduce by a certain proportion its arsenal of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR on a unilateral basis, thereby moving toward a lower level of nuclear armament, on which the USSR and the United States could agree as a result of the talks in Geneva.

Comrade Brezhnev stressed the USSR's intention to advocate during the Geneva talks a radical reduction by both sides of medium-range nuclear weapons, a reduction measured not in tens but in hundreds.

We attach enormous importance to the joint communique issued in the FRG and especially to that part which deals with the present situation in the countries of South and Central America and the Caribbean, where U.S. imperialism is now actively carrying out its policy of aggression. We see the fact that the heads of government of the Soviet Union and the FRG thought it necessary, at this very serious time, to comment on the present situation in Central America and the Caribbean and that they declared themselves in favour of a political solution of the problems there, as an important contribution to the strengthening of peace in this part of the world.

PRESS COVERAGE OF BREZHNEV BIRTHDAY FESTIVITIES

PRAVDA Coverage

PM231017 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 December publishes on page one a 1,000-word editorial on the Soviet Union's economic and social achievements, attributing much of the credit for them to Brezhnev's work as party and state leader. Page 2 carries a 1,500-word TASS report listing further Soviet party, government and other bodies and individual Soviet citizens who have sent Brezhnev birthday greetings messages. The whole of page 4 is taken up with greetings messages from foreign communist parties and leaders. On page 5 there is a 1,200-word TASS roundup of further tributes to Brezhnev carried by foreign news agencies and newspapers.

More PRAVDA Coverage

PM221657 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 December publishes on page one the 1,000-word birthday greetings message to L.I. Brezhnev from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers next to a 5.5 by 7.5-inch photograph of Brezhnev. The lower half of the front page carries the Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding Brezhnev the Order of Lenin and the "Gold Star" Medal of a Hero of the Soviet Union, and the beginning of a TASS report on a Kremlin ceremony at which socialist bloc leaders conferred awards on Brezhnev, below which there is a 15 by 5-inch formal photograph of Brezhnev surrounded by Soviet and bloc leaders. The aforementioned TASS report (totaling 3,800 words) continues on page 2 and is followed by a 600-word TASS report on the publication in India of a book pegged to Brezhnev's birthday, a 100-word report on an Academy of Social Sciences conference on Brezhnev's book "Reminiscences" and a 250-word TASS report on four Moscow exhibitions pegged to his birthday. The whole of pages 3-4 and three-fourths of page 5 are taken up with birthday greetings messages from Soviet bodies. Page 5 also carries a 150-word TASS report on the publication of the book "L.I. Brezhnev on the CEMA Countries' Cooperation" and a 650-word TASS roundup of foreign tributes to Brezhnev. The whole of page 6 and one-third of page 7 are taken up with greetings messages from socialist bloc leaders. Page 8 carries a 7.5 by 3.5-inch photograph of people admiring a Brezhnev birthday exhibition in Moscow's Lenin library.

PRAVDA on 20 December publishes on page one a 1,800-word TASS report on the presentation of the Order of Lenin and "Gold Star" Medal to Brezhnev beneath a 15 by 4.5-inch photograph of Brezhnev shaking hands with Suslov and flanked by applauding Soviet and bloc leaders. The rest of the front page and the whole of page 2 are given over to a 7,700-word TASS report on the 19 December Kremlin reception marking Brezhnev's birthday. Page 3 carries a 1,200-word TASS report listing Soviet bodies and citizens who have sent birthday greetings and a 450-word TASS report on birthday meetings held in various plants and enterprises. Page 3 also carries a 1,200-word S. Kolesnikov article on the television film "Following Lenin's Path" devoted to important episodes in Brezhnev's life, accompanied by three scenes from the film: a 4.5 by 3-inch picture of a young Brezhnev in military uniform flanked by two other soldiers; a 4 by 3-inch picture of Brezhnev laying flowers at a memorial; and a 3 by 3-inch picture of Brezhnev with two old men in Asiatic-looking national dress. The whole of page 4 and one-third of page 5 are taken up with greetings messages from foreign leaders, communists and socialists. Page 5 carries a 600-word TASS report on foreign exhibitions and books devoted to Brezhnev and a 1,200-word TASS roundup of foreign press tributes to Brezhnev.

IZVESTIYA Reportage

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 16 December in the Morning Edition publishes on page 2 an 800-word TASS report on working people's memories of meetings with Brezhnev and five other brief TASS reports on movies and a play about Brezhnev, exhibitions in Leningrad and Baku and a Moskovskaya Oblast ideological aktiv conference on Brezhnev's "Reminiscences." Page 3 carries a 2,300-word article by six Kazakh farm workers paying tribute to Brezhnev's work as first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee in opening up the virgin lands. The article is accompanied by a 7 by 3-inch photograph of Brezhnev with D.A. Kunayev taken in a Kazakh sovkhoz field during the first days of opening up the virgin lands. Page 5 carries a 2,400-word M. Sturua Washington interview with Averell Harriman, in which the latter recalls his meetings with Brezhnev.

IZVESTIYA on 17 December in its Morning Edition publishes on page one a 1,500-word TASS report on the presentation of an Afghan award to Brezhnev by Babrak Karmal below an 11 by 3.5-inch photograph of Brezhnev addressing Karmal, flanked by Soviet and Afghan leaders. Page 2 carries a 450-word TASS report on a Moscow city conference on Brezhnev's "Reminiscences" and a 200-word TASS report on the opening of a Brezhnev exhibition in Tbilisi. On page 3 there is an 800-word unattributed article on a recently published album of drawings depicting scenes from Brezhnev's life entitled "Ardent Fighter for Peace and Communism." The article is accompanied by a 5.5 by 7.5-inch drawing of a young, shirt-sleeved Brezhnev surrounded by working people. Page 4 carries a 1,300-word TASS report on a birthday rally in Sofia, Bulgaria, addressed by Todor Zhivkov and the CPSU's Zimyanin, and a 2,300-word M. Sturua Los Angeles interview with Armand Hammer, in which the latter recalls his correspondence and meetings with Brezhnev.

IZVESTIYA on 19 December in the Morning Edition publishes on page one the same items as PRAVDA on 19 December, but accompanies them with a larger portrait of Brezhnev (7 by 9 inches) and a smaller group photograph (15 by 4 inches). The conclusion of the TASS report on the Kremlin presentation ceremony occupies two-thirds of page 2. The remainder of page 2, all of pages 3 and 4 and one-half of page 5 are taken up with birthday greetings from Soviet bodies. Page 5 carries a 200-word report on the publication of an edition of Brezhnev's works intended for young people. One-third of page 5 and the whole of page 6 are given over to greetings messages from leaders of socialist countries. Page 7 carries an 850-word TASS roundup of foreign tributes to Brezhnev and a 700-word TASS report on the publication in India of a book on Brezhnev.

Pages 1 and 2 of Moscow IZVESTIYA on 20 December in its Morning Edition are essentially the same as in PRAVDA of 20 December. The top half of page 3 of IZVESTIYA is occupied by birthday greetings messages from foreign leaders. Page 3 also carries a 1,200-word TASS report listing Soviet bodies and citizens who have sent birthday greetings; a 750-word TASS report on birthday meetings held in various plants and enterprises; three 200-word TASS reports on an Academy of Social Sciences conference on the book "Reminiscences," on the publication of the book "Brezhnev on the CEMA Countries' Cooperation" and on Moscow exhibitions devoted to Brezhnev; and a 300-word TASS report on a session of the Academic Council of the Marxism-Leninism Institute devoted to Brezhnev's work. Page 4 carries a 1,500-word V. Vodolazhskiy article on the television film "Following Lenin's Path," accompanied by two 5.5 by 4-inch photos from the film: one apparently of Brezhnev in military uniform with three other soldiers, and one of him sitting next to another soldier. Page 4 also carries a 2,400-word feature comprising seven readers' letters congratulating Brezhnev on his birthday and thanking him for what he has done for them. Page 5 carries a 650-word TASS roundup of foreign press tributes to Brezhnev and a 150-word Yu. Kovalenko Manila dispatch on a Brezhnev birthday exhibition in the Philippines. On page 6 there is a 600-word V. Ukharava article on the Moscow premier of an "oratorio" based on Brezhnev's book "Malaya Zemlya;" a 150-word TASS report on a Brezhnev exhibition in the USSR revolution museum; and a 150-word TASS report on Uzbek and Ukrainian shows based on Brezhnev's book "Virgin Lands."

KRAZNAYA ZVEZDA Reportage

Moscow KRASYANA ZVEZDA on 15 December publishes on page one a 200-word TASS report on the publication of an album of photographs of Brezhnev and a 150-word TASS report on Moscow movies about him. Page 2 carries a 1,900-word A. Aleksin article pegged to Brezhnev's birthday, which cites his "Reminiscences" at some length.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 16 December publishes on page one a 650-word TASS report on Brezhnev exhibitions in Baku, Tbilisi, Leningrad and Moscow and carries on pages 1 and 3 a 1,300-word TASS report on the Sofia rally pegged to Brezhnev's birthday.

Two-thirds of page 2 are devoted to a feature on a newly published album of photographs of Brezhnev, including eight photos captioned as follows: "Brigade Commissar L.I. Brezhnev, 1942" (3.5 by 5 inches), "L.I. Brezhnev With Fellow Soldiers, 1943" (5.5 by 4.5 inches), "Maj Gen L.I. Brezhnev, Commissar of a Combined Regiment of the Fourth Ukrainian Front, on the Day of the Victory Parade" (3.5 by 5 inches), "The Glorious Plead of Soviet Cosmonauts Grows..." (3.5 by 3.5 inches), "L.I. Brezhnev, first secretary of Zaporozhskiy Obkom, Delved into the Smallest Details of the Construction of 'Zaporozhstal'" (3.5 by 3.5 inches), "With Paternal Concern for Children" (3.5 by 3 inches), "L.I. Brezhnev in his Native Home After the War, Dneprodzerzhinsk" (4 by 4.5 inches) and "L.I. Brezhnev With Sailors of the Red-Banner Pacific Fleet, 1978" (4.5 by 4.5 inches).

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 17 December publishes on page one a 1,500-word TASS report on the presentation of the Afghan award to Brezhnev below an 11 by 4-inch photo of Brezhnev flanked by Soviet and Afghan leaders. It publishes on the same page a 300-word TASS report that the defense minister has issued an order registering Brezhnev as an honorary cadet of the First Tank Company of the Transbaykal Military District, and a 250-word report on the opening of an 19th Army museum in Georgia. Page 2 carries two 5.5 by 4-inch photographs: one of Brigade Commissar Brezhnev talking with a group of soldiers during the fighting for Tuapse in 1942, and the other of Maj Gen L.I. Brezhnev, chief of the 18th Army Political Section, at an 18th Army Military Council session on Czechoslovak soil in April 1945, with four other officers. Page 2 also carries a 3,200-word article by Army Gen M. Kozlov assessing Brezhnev's contribution to Soviet and international life.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA as 18 December publishes on page one a 750-word Sr Lt A. Pronin report on a rally in the Transbaykal Military District devoted to Brezhnev's registration as an honorary cadet of the First Tank Company. On the same page it publishes brief TASS reports on the Marxism-Leninism Institute session, Moscow exhibitions of photographs and books, and the publication of Brezhnev's book "On Internationalism and Friendship of the Peoples." In addition, page 1 carries a 1,000-word TASS London report on the publication in Britain of the book "L.I. Brezhnev: Pages From a Life," consisting primarily of Brezhnev's foreword to the book. Page 3 carries a 650-word TASS report on Brezhnev exhibitions abroad.

Pages 1 and 2 of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 20 December are the same as in PRAVDA. Page 3 carries a 450-word TASS report on birthday meetings held in various plants and enterprises, and a 1,000-word TASS roundup of foreign press tributes to Brezhnev.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA

PM221023 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 16 December publishes on page one a 3,000-word article entitled "A Loyal Son of the Party and the People: On Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's 75th Birthday" praising L.I. Brezhnev's lifelong contribution to the furtherance of Leninist ideals, with particular emphasis on his "fatherly concern" for the Soviet people and for the development of creative literature.

FURTHER TRIBUTES TO BREZHNEV ON BIRTHDAY

Polish Message

PM221729 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 81 pp 6-7

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deeply esteemed Comrade Brezhnev!

On your 75th birthday the Military Council of National Salvation sends you the most cordial congratulations and best wishes. We send them on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and the supreme organs of power of the Polish People's Republic.

You have traveled a difficult and glorious path. Your working life as a worker and revolutionary, soldier, and outstanding party and state figure is a symbol of the historic changes whose foundation was laid by the Great October Socialist Revolution. The years of your activity in the leadership of the CPSU and the Soviet land have been a period of great achievements for the Soviet people. Under the CPSU's leadership the imposing program for the USSR's socioeconomic development elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress is being successfully implemented.

Your personal services in continuing the cause of Lenin and your creative contribution to the theory and practice of communist building are widely known. Your constant, ardent activity in averting the threat of war and for the consolidation of peace among the peoples enjoy special gratitude. The Polish people, whose experience throughout their history has been so grim, assess highly the Soviet peace policy and your personal, guiding participation in its formation and the peace program elaborated at your initiative by the 24th CPSU Congress, further developed by subsequent congresses, accords with the vital interests of the peoples of Europe and the whole world. We welcomed with gratitude your new proposals aimed at halting the arms race. We fully support them. As an outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement, you, Comrade Brezhnev, have made an enormous contribution to the consolidation and enrichment of proletarian internationalism. This has also won true recognition from the Polish communists. We thank you for the understanding of the dramatically difficult situation in our country which you displayed and continue to display and for the valuable economic aid making it possible to mitigate the effect of the difficulties we are experiencing. Polish society has been able to convince itself once again that in hard times it can always count on its Soviet friends.

We unswervingly stand on the foundation of the consolidation of the ideas of socialism and the independence and sovereignty of the Polish state. We are resolutely seeking its democratic development in a spirit of socialist renewal and the implementation of the universal principles of Marxim-Leninism under Poland's national conditions.

In this sphere the mutual understanding, mutual respect and the ideological unity between the PZPR and the CPSU are for us a question of tremendous significance. The alliance of our states is recognized as a historical gain by the responsible, patriotic forces of the Polish people. It promotes the consolidation of Poland's place in Europe, in the socialist community of peoples and in the Warsaw Pact military-political organization. We shall never forget the blood shed by the Soviet soldier in the struggle for our motherland's liberation and for Poland's right to just state borders and a peaceful life. The Soviet Army saved our people from physical annihilation. Polish soldiers and partisans fought with it for freedom. This is the firmest foundation for our peoples' indestructible friendship.

You Comrade Brezhnev, took a personal part in our country's liberation. In your many years of state and political activity you have paid a great deal of attention to the further consolidation of the fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and Poland. You have always set an example of respect, understanding and sympathy for the Polish people and their achievements and cultural traditions. You render unvarying support to the aspirations of our state and the working people of socialist Poland.

On your jubilee, dear Leonid Ilich, please accept our most heartfelt wishes for further outstanding successes in your crucial party and state activity for the Soviet people's welfare and the consolidation of peace in Europe and throughout the world. We wish you long years of life, good health and great personal successes.

[Signed] Wojciech Jaruzelski, Henryk Jablonski.

Karmal Award

OW230100 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 2300 GMT on 16 December begins its regularly scheduled Vremya program with a 12-minute report on Afghanistan's Babrak Karmal presenting the Afghan Order of the Sun of Freedom to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev at the Kremlin on 16 December. Video coverage begins with a shot of Soviet and Afghan leaders entering the ornate hall led by Brezhnev, with Karmal to his right. As they approach a bank of microphones the other Soviet leaders move to the right of the screen led by Suslov, Tikhonov and followed by Chernenko, Gromyko, Grishin, Pelshe and others and form several loose rows in a semicircle behind Brezhnev. The Afghan delegation forms a line to the left of the screen behind Karmal.

In the front of the group are Ustinov -- in uniform -- with Andropov, Kirilenko, Gromyko, Chernenko, Suslov, Tikhonov, Grishin, Kuznetsov and Kapitonov to his left. Behind Ustinov in loose rows are Dolgikh, Demichev, Solomentsev, Rashidov, Rusakov, Ponomarev, (?Sarkisov), and Pelshe.

The camera intermittently cuts from shots of Brezhnev and Karmal with part of the Soviet leadership group in the background to shots of the Afghan leaders as Karmal reads his speech. After accepting the Afghan order and newspaper and book from Karmal, Brezhnev reads his acceptance speech during which the camera again intercuts to views of Soviet leaders and occasional shots of the Afghan delegation.

After Brezhnev concludes his speech leaders are shown posing for official photographs. Karmal, Brezhnev and Tikhonov fill the screen from left to right with Rusakov and Solomentsev behind them. As the camera moves back it shows that in the front row, from left to right are Afghan officials, Gromyko, Karmal, Brezhnev, Tikhonov, Suslov, Ustinov, Andropov, Grishin, Pelshe, Ponomarev, Chernenko and Kuznetsov; in the back row between Karmal and Brezhnev stands Rusakov with Solomentsev, Kirilenko, Demichev, Rashidov, Dolgikh, Kapitonov and (?Sarkisov) to his left.

After video coverage ends the announcer reads the names of the Soviet and Afghan officials present.

Other World Leaders

PM221719 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 December and Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 20 December in its Morning Edition carry birthday messages to L.I. Brezhnev from the following parties and foreign dignitaries:

Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party; Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party; Communist Party of the United States Central Committee; Communist Party of Argentina Central Committee; Communist Party of Finland Central Committee; E. Papaioannou, general secretary of the Progressive Party of the Cypriot Working People; Communist Party of Austria Central Committee; Communist Party of Israel Central Committee; Colombian Communist Party Central Committee; Communist Party of Chile Central Committee; Communist Party of Uruguay Central Committee; Ruben Dario Sousa, general secretary of the People's Party of Panama Central Committee; Paraguayan Communist Party Central Committee; Communist Party of the Philippines Central Committee; Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi; FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt; Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of Syria; Karl Carstens, president of the FRG; Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Austrian federal president; Ferdinand E. Marcos, president of the Philippines; Spiros Kiprianou, president of Cyprus; Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic and commander in chief of the armed forces; and King Husayn of Jordan.

GRISHIN ATTENDS MOSCOW CEREMONY 22 DEC

LD230434 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Excerpts] A sculptural composition in honor of the Hero Armed Worker Detachment members who participated in the barricade battles in Krasnaya Presnya was opened in Moscow today. Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; and Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, attended the meeting.

ALIYEV ATTENDS SOIREE HONORING AZERBAIJANI POET 22 DEC

LD230426 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Excerpt] The 180th anniversary of the birth of (Ashug Aly) was festively marked in Azerbaijan. A soiree devoted to the anniversary was held in Baku today. Present at the soiree was Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

ALIYEV GREETES SCIENTISTS HONORING AZERI FIGURE

WA181000 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 26 November publishes on page 3 a 600-word report of a reception held by candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, G.A. Aliyev, in the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee for a group of Soviet scientists visiting Baku in honor of the 780th anniversary of the birth of Nasiredin Tusi.

Aliyev greeted the guests and thanked them for their participation in the celebration which, he said was an important event for the republic. He was also pleased that they had the opportunity to "get to know the Azeri people and their rich history and culture."

Aliyev spoke for a while about the character and accomplishments of the scientist and creator, Tusi, and then took the opportunity to discuss the advances of Azerbaijan in the field of science under Soviet guidance.

V.P. Shcheglov, academician and secretary of the Physics and Mathematics Branch of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences and director of the Institute of Astronomy of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences discussed Azerbaijan's rich tradition in the field of astronomy. The director of the Institute of Astronomy of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences also spoke.

G.A. Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and F.G. Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers also participated.

CRIME PREVENTION CONFERENCE IN KRASNOVODSK

GF222005 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] A practical scientific conference started work in Krasnovodsk today. The conferees will discuss active questions on combating law infringement in the oblast in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22d Turkmen CP Congress; the role of the Komsomol in bringing up youth and a number of other issues. Comrade Bredyyev, Turkmen minister of international affairs; and Krasnovodskiy Obkom first secretary Yeo T. Mitrin will attend the conference.

CULTURE AND IDEOLOGY CONFERENCE HELD IN KIEV

WA231542 [Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 6 December publishes on page three a 400-word RATAU article on an all-union scientific conference held 3-5 December in Kiev.

The conference, the article says, was attended by over 400 participants, including academicians, sociologists, instructors and party officials. Among the party officials attending the conference were: A.S. Kapto and Kiev Gorkom First Secretary Yu.N. Yelchenko, candidate members of the Politburo of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee; S.I. Gurenko, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; N.V. Pilipenko, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Department of Learning and Educational Institutions; and F.M. Rudich, chief of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Department of Learning and Educational Institutions. The theme of the conference, according to the article, was "The Historical Tradition of the Spiritual Culture of the Peoples of the USSR and the Contemporary Ideological Struggle." The participants in the conference, the article said, adopted recommendations "directed toward further developing research in the historical traditions of the spiritual culture of the peoples of the USSR, and intensifying work for exposing bourgeois nationalist and revisionist falsification of the history of the peoples of our country."

SOVIET EMIGRE EXPRESSES DISILLUSION WITH WEST

PM181555 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 8 December publishes on page 3 a 2,000-word article by S. Fenyutin under the headline "Dissident in 'Paradise'" describing the contents of letters sent to one Praskovya Pavlova K., an inhabitant of Uzbekistan, by Nikolay Ivanovich Tetenov, a Soviet emigre to the United States whom she had met while visiting relatives in New York. Tetenov, described as "a former USSR citizen and former journalist" sentenced in 1967 by the Kaliningrad-Baltiyskiy Rayon court "not for his political convictions but for embezzling state property and abusing his official post," had, according to Fenyutin, been "taken under their wing" by "various 'dissidents' who saw in him one more 'fighter for human rights.'" Tetenov emigrated first to Israel and then to the United States in 1975, but, Fenyutin says, was soon abandoned by his patrons in the "Soviet Aid Committee" and, according to his letters, could find work only as a truck farmer, meanwhile growing disillusioned with the commercialism, violence and immorality of the American way of life. Fenyutin goes on to quote an extract from one of Tetenov's letters: "Only recently it was with unconcealed delight that I took pride in knowing Sakharov and eagerly seized on each word of his reaching us in the Soviet Union from the Western radio broadcasts," Tetenov writes. "It was with this dissidents' baggage that I came to the United States. But I gradually began to free myself of this trance induced in me for 15 years by the 'free voices.'"

Fenyutin claims that he is quoting from Tetenov's letters "not because everything he writes from present-day America is unknown to anyone but to show how a traitor has punished himself, having encountered moral degradation and lack of material rights in the 'free world.'"

POWER DEVELOPMENT MINISTER ON ATOMIC POWER

LD222302 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Dec, TASS -- Eighteen big atomic power stations are now under construction in the Soviet Union, said Petr Neporozhniy, minister of power development and electrification of the USSR. Appearing on Soviet television today on the occasion of the holiday -- power-industry worker day -- he said each of the stations under construction will have power ranging from four million to six million kilowatts. A number of stations being built are being provided with one-million-kilowatt atomic reactors which are serially manufactured in this country. Each such power unit, the minister stressed, makes it possible to effect a saving of two millions tons of petroleum products every year. At present, he said, the prime cost of electric power generated by atomic power stations is lower than that produced by thermal power stations operating on liquid fuel.

The minister pointed out that a more effective direction in the utilisation of nuclear fuel has been taken in the USSR now: A transition has been started to the use of fast-neutron reactors which produce a still cheaper electric power. This year, such a reactor with a power of 600,000 kilowatts has been put into operation at the Beldyarsk atomic power station (Urals area).

Petr Neporozhniy said that the Soviet Union has now moved on to the solution of such a big problem as the provision of cities with heating with the use of nuclear energy. The matter concerns, in particular, such cities as Gorkiy, Volgograd in the Volga area, and Vordnezh (Central Russia).

Touching upon the question of the radiation safety of atomic power stations, Petr Neporozhniy said: "An atomic power station if it is well designed and well operated has a triple system of safety." Practically, he pointed out, radiation level at the atomic power stations is tens of times lower than the permissible standards.

Kirilenko, Dymshits Attend

LD222300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Excerpt] The year's program for generation of electricity has been fulfilled ahead of schedule by the collective of the Ryazan GRES, one of the biggest in the central Non-Chernozem Zone. It has supplied an extra 250 million kw/hrs of electricity to the county's grid.

Power generation workers of the country are pressing ahead with the construction of integrated hydraulic units on the rivers of Siberia, the Far East, and central Asia, and are building up the capacity of atomic power stations in the European part of the country at an accelerated rate. The achievements of the industry were described at a solemn soiree in Moscow by Neporozhniy, the USSR minister of power and electrification. Among those taking part in this function were Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Antonov, Dymshits and Novikov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; heads of a number of ministries and departments, leading production workers, scientists and members of the public from the capital.

MARITIME FLEET DEVELOPMENT PLANS OUTLINED

PM181637 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 6

[V. Zakharko article under rubric "Plans, Achievements": "At Sea and on Land"]

[Text] The maritime fleet, a very important element in the USSR's integrated transport system, is taking on an ever increasing volume of shipments within the country and on foreign trade routes. Soviet ships today call at about 1,300 ports in over 120 countries.

This year the fleet and its shore facilities are being developed in accordance with a precise program elaborated for the 11th 5-Year Plan. By the end of 1985 the total tonnage will not have increased much -- by only 3.8 percent -- and will amount to 19.2 million tons. However, the technical and economic level of the fleet will considerably improve.

Altogether in the 5-year period the maritime fleet will receive about 250 big ships mainly specialized ships -- roll-on, roll-off and container ships, ferries, refrigerator ships, timber transporters and tankers -- and new passenger ships will appear, including hydrofoils and comfortable coastal launches. Special attention is being paid to serving the rapidly developing regions of the extreme north and the Far East. Twenty-eight icebreaker transport ships will supplement the Arctic fleet and year-round navigation in the western part of the northern sea route will become more intensive. It has been decided to build the world's first nuclear-powered barge tugboat [likhterovoz] with good icebreaking capability. Another giant called the Rossiya will join the ranks of the existing nuclear icebreakers.

Describing these and other plans of the sector in a book entitled "USSR Maritime Transport in the Period of Developed Socialism" ["Morskoy Transport SSSR v Period Razvitiya Sotsializma"] T.B. Guzhenko, minister of the maritime fleet, stresses that shore facilities will also be actively retooled in the 11th 5-Year Plan. To increase the capacities of ports, moorages are being modernized and new ones built; the same goes for loading complexes and terminals. Ship canals are being widened and deepened and new docks, shops and fleet technical servicing bases will appear at ship repair yards. Everything is aimed at ensuring that ships spend as little time as possible in port and that freight crosses the seas as rapidly as possible.

ECONOMIST VIEWS SOCIOECONOMIC PROGRAM

PM171107 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 3 December publishes on pages 2 and 3 a 3,500-word article by Doctor of Economic Sciences A. Milyukov under the rubric "26th CPSU Congress: Following Lenin's Course" and the headline "Horizons of Economic and Social Progress." The article begins by discussing the main elements of the 11th 5-Year Plan, noting that "the supreme goal of the party's economic strategy is the steady improvement of the people's material and cultural living standard." In particular Milyukov notes the importance of a "comprehensive food program," basic to which is the rapid development of agriculture. This in turn depends on the development of the production of mineral fertilizers and other sectors which supply agriculture. "The enormous significance which our party attaches to the solution of the food problem is borne out by the fact that the food program will be specially discussed at a routine CPSU Central Committee plenum," he states.

The fulfillment of the economic program, he continues, will make it possible to resolve "large-scale multilevel social questions" in such fields as earnings, housing and welfare benefits. Finally, the article discusses the importance of the intensification of production and the rational use of resources.

PRAVDA VIEWS NEED FOR RAILROAD EFFICIENCY

PM210901 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 December carries on page 3 a 1,800-word article entitled "Block Trains" by Hero of Socialist Labor and Doctor of Technical Sciences Prof V. Osipov calling for still greater efforts to be made in ensuring greater efficiency and economy in the functioning of Soviet railroad transport through increased use of block trains, citing specific ways of promoting such an increase.

PAPER COMBINES' RESOURCEFULNESS LAUDED

PM170913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of the work experience of the Kotlas and Solikamsk pulp and paper combines' collectives on the economical and rational use of wood feedstock, fuel, energy and other physical resources.

The resolution adopted notes that the Kotlas and Solikamsk pulp and paper combines' collectives, implementing the directives of the 25th and 26th party congresses, the decision of CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have accumulated positive experience in increasing production efficiency and saving wood feedstock, fuel and energy and other physical resources.

As a result of purposeful work on carrying out the retooling of the production facilities introducing advanced technology, automating production processes and the partial updating of equipment at the Kotlas combine in the last 5 years the production of pulp has increased 50 percent, the production of printing grades of paper has increased 150 percent and the entire increase in production has been gained by increasing labor productivity. Costs per rouble of marketable output at the combine are 25 percent lower than the sectorial average.

The combine's collective was one of the first to use the timber of broad-leaved trees for producing pulp and wood-fiber boards and its annual consumption has reached 2 million cubic meters. In the wood feedstock balance the proportion of broad-leaved varieties and by-products from timber processing has been increased to 75 percent and the lowest timber input per ton of pulp in the sector has been attained.

The combine produces annually 4,700 tons of feed yeasts for stockraising, about 3,000 tons of fatty acids and 4,000 tons of rosin from the byproducts of the chemical treatment of timber. The enterprise utilizes virtually in full the secondary combustible energy resources created during the production process. One ton in every five of the total fuel consumption is derived from these resources.

On the basis of reducing the pulp input in the end products, the Solikamsk pulp and paper combine's collective has achieved a considerable increase in the efficiency of use of raw timber. In the current year the weight of a square meter of newsprint has been reduced by 0.6 grams and thus the production of paper has increased by 72 million square meters, with a simultaneous saving of 15,000 cubic meters of timber and 1.5 million kilowatt-hours of electricity.

In response to the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On Intensifying Work on Saving and Making Rational Use of Raw Materials, Fuel, Energy and Other Physical Resources," the combines' collectives have decided to save about 1 million cubic meters of timber, 20,000 tons of various chemicals, 100,000 tons of ideal fuel and 60 million kilowatt hours of electricity before the end of the current 5-year plan by further reducing the weight of a square meter of paper and cardboard and increasing the quantity of pulp extracted from each cubic meter of raw timber. Some 150,000 tons of pulp, 80,000 tons of cardboard and 700 million square meters of printing grades of paper are to be produced from the resources thus saved.

The widespread dissemination of this valuable experience at other enterprises in the sector will make it possible to save at least 10 million cubic meters of timber, 260,000 tons of various chemicals, 3 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity and 4.6 million hecto calories of heat in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The successes achieved by the collectives, the CPSU Central Committee resolution stresses, are the result of the persistent organizational and mass-political work of the Arkhangelskiy and Permskiy Obkoms; the Kotlas and Solikamsk Gorkoms; party; trade union and Komsomol organization; the economic leadership of the enterprises; the initiative and creative approach to work by engineers, technicians and production innovators; and of socialist competition mounted on a broad scale.

The CPSU Central Committee, rating highly the achievements of the Kotlas and Solikamsk pulp and paper combines, has approved their experience in increasing production efficiency and making economical and rational use of wood feedstock, fuel, electricity, chemicals and other physical resources.

It is recommended that the collectives of these enterprises, the economic leadership and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, proceeding on the basis of the experience accumulated, should continue to work actively on seeking out and bringing into play reserves for saving and making rational use of raw materials, fuel, electricity and other resources.

The combines' party committees are ordered to improve the methods of leadership of shop party organizations and party groups and to orient them toward a deeper and more critical analysis of the results of work and toward increasing production efficiency and output quality.

The CPSU Central Committee has recommended that the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry, the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian CP Central Committees, the Krasnodarskiy and Khabarovskiy Kraykoms and the Lenin-gradskiy, Gorkovskiy, Irkutskiy, Kaliningradskiy, Karelskiy, Kirovskiy and Komi Obkoms should implement specific measures for the broad dissemination of the positive work experience of the collectives of the Kotlas and Solikamsk pulp and paper combines on the saving and rational expenditure of raw timber, fuel, electricity, chemicals and other materials and on using broad-leaved timber and sawmill and wood processing waste products for the production of pulp, paper and cardboard.

With the aim of the study and broad dissemination of the work experience of the Kotlas and Solikamsk combines' collectives, it is deemed expedient to hold a seminar of party, economic, trade union and Komsomol workers in Arkhangel'sk in June 1982.

It is recommended that editorial offices of newspapers and journals and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting should highlight and propagandize widely the organizational and political work performed among labor collectives of the timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry for making rational and economical use of raw timber, fuel, electricity and other resources.

ELECTRIC ENERGY DAY MARKED IN UZBEK SSR

GF221555 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Electrical power is an important, dynamic and developing branch of the Uzbek national economy. The current total power capacity of the republic is 8.7 million kw which allows an annual power generation of 34 billion kWh.

This was reported during a meeting held in Tashkent today to mark Electrical Power Day. Comrade Khamidov, Uzbek minister of power and electrification, read a report at the meeting. The meeting also heard reports on measures aimed at improving the use of electrical power and at raising the annual electric power output to 44-45 billion kWh during the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The meeting was attended by Anisimkin, Turkmen CP Central Committee secretary, and Comrade Khodzhaev, deputy chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

UZBEK WORKERS AWARD -- The Uzbek Council of Ministers has awarded certificates to the republic's electric power workers in recognition of their progressive work. The certificates were presented to workers representatives by Khodzhaev, deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers, during a ceremony held in Tashkent today. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 22 Dec 81 GF]

BREZHNEV NAMED HONORARY CADET OF TANK COMPANY

LD180010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Troops of the tank training regiment of the Transbaykal Military Okrug decided at a meeting to request the USSR minister of defense to list Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, chairman of the USSR Defense Council, marshal of the Soviet Union, as an honorary cadet of the first tank company of this regiment.

Granting the wishes of the troops of the garrison in which Comrade Brezhnev began his military service, Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, issued the appropriate order. It points out that many pages in the life of Comrade Brezhnev are connected with the Soviet Armed Forces. In the years of the Great Patriotic War, from its first day to its last, he was in the active army. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev — battle commissar, talented political leader and organizer — with passionate party words and by personal example of bravery, steadfastness and valor, inspired the troops, took a direct part in working out and implementing a number of operations in the Caucasus, the Crimea, the Ukraine, in the liberation of Poland, Romania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Now, Comrade Brezhnev is making a tremendous contribution to strengthening the security of our country, the all-round development of the Soviet Armed Forces and raising its military might, and improving the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty.

The order is being promulgated in all companies, batteries, squadrons and ships.

USTINOV SPEECH AT REGIMENTAL KOMSOMOL MEETING

PM181341 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Dec 81 pp 1-2

[Speech delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, at 9 December Komsomol report and election meeting of the Taman Red Banner Order of the Suvorov Guards Motorized Rifle Division imeni M.I. Kalinin]

[Text] Comrades! Allow me to express my sincere gratitude to you for the invitation to take part in your Komsomol meeting. I cannot conceal that I am pleased at this invitation and pleased at the opportunity to meet with you once again.

Soviet young people are our country's hope and future. The Lenin Komsomol is the vanguard of Soviet youth. The party sees it as its loyal helper and combat reserve and rates highly its contribution to building a new society.

The lofty calling of the Komsomol, the 26th CPSU Congress pointed out, is to promote the fashioning of a generation of politically active and knowledgeable people who love labor and know how to work and are always ready to defend their motherland. The life and activity of Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, are an inspiring reference point in this work, a vivid model of unshakable devotion to the people, the party and communist ideals for the country's Komsomol members and young people and for all Soviet people.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, an active and energetic communist with over 50 years service and loyal continuer of Lenin's cause, enjoys the boundless respect and love of our country's working people and army and navy servicemen. And it gives me special satisfaction to fulfill an honored task — to convey to you and all Taman division servicemen combat greetings and the very best wishes for success in training and service from Leonid Ilich!

Soviet servicemen know well that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev received a firm army tempering during service in the Transbaykal and spent the whole of the Great Patriotic War in the front line. He experienced to the full both everyday soldier's work and martial exploits.

And now that he is in high positions in both our party and state Leonid Ilich tirelessly concerns himself with strengthening the country's defense capability and improving the armed forces' combat readiness. And army and navy servicemen respond to this concern with firm determination to fulfill with honor every target set by the party and government. On the eve of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's 75th birthday armed forces servicemen sent him heartfelt wishes for good health and inexhaustible energy in his work for the good of the motherland and for the sake of communism and peace!

Comrades!

I joined the Komsomol almost 60 years ago, during my Red Army service. It was a difficult time but full of revolutionary romanticism. It was a time when Komsomol members, responding to the party's call, fought rifle in hand against kulak and basmak gangs, struggled to eliminate illiteracy, erected the giants of socialist industry and transformed rural life in line with new collectivist principles.

Of course, the Komsomol members of the twenties were very different from you Komsomol members today. We did not have your education and culture. But we were identical to you in the most important things -- in what constitutes the essence of the Komsomol character and the Komsomol position in life. I am thinking of utter devotion to the party and communist ideals, selflessness in labor for the good of the fatherland, intransigence toward our class enemies and readiness to defend the motherland of October. And this is where the reliable foundation and decisive guarantee of the future triumph of the great cause of communism lies!

You often hear young people say that they were, so to speak, born too late, that the time for heroes and exploits is past. I cannot agree with that. You, of course, remember Aleksey Maksimovich Gorkiy's famous words that there is always room in life for great exploits. The reality which surrounds us at every hour of every day confirms how profoundly right the great proletarian writer was.

Today is the age of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad and the Kaha truck plant, of the Atomash and the gigantic construction sites of Siberia, it is the age of the development of the Non-Chernozem Zone and of space exploration, the age of the creation of the material and technical base of communism and the reliable defense of the motherland in the disquieting nuclear age. And today, no less than in the twenties, thirties or forties, we need enthusiasm and selflessness, persistence and purposefulness -- everything the Lenin Komsomol embodies!

Just think, comrades, what a tremendous and historic responsibility you bear, the responsibility for the worthy continuation of Lenin's great cause, the cause of communism. There is no doubt that you Komsomol members of the eighties will prove equal to this responsibility!

Believe me, dear friends, the years will pass and your children and grandchildren -- the Komsomol members of the new 21st century -- will envy you your deeds and achievements of today!

Our age is illumined by the ideas of the 26th Communist Party Congress. Its historic decisions determine the intensive work rhythm and the entire sociopolitical atmosphere in the country and the nationwide preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan is ending. This has not been an easy year for our national economy. Nonetheless, further economic growth has been secured. Labor productivity in industry, transportation and construction has increased. A number of leading sectors of heavy industry are developing at an accelerating rate.

In extremely complex weather conditions Soviet people did everything possible to grow and gather the harvest without losses. As always, military subunits did shock harvesting work. The people express their sincere gratitude to the participants in the harvesting and say a heartfelt thank you to them!

At the center of our party's practical activity is concern for man and for the steady improvement of the people's well-being. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the 6th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, are imbued with this concern. These decisions were greeted with enthusiasm by our country's working people and aroused a broad international response.

We and our socialist friends have to resolve our creative tasks in the conditions of the exacerbation of the international political climate. The bellicose forces of imperialism, above all the United States and NATO, under cover of the false myth of the "Soviet military threat," have launched a frontal attack on detente. They are trying to undermine the military-strategic equilibrium which has become established in the world and to attain military superiority over us.

To this end the American administration is whipping up the arms race, accompanying it with cynical talk about the permissibility of a so-called "limited" nuclear war. At the same time the United States and its accomplices are heightening the tension in various parts of the globe and stepping up their ideological sabotage with the aim of weakening the socialist community's unity and undermining the socialist system from within. Evidence of this is provided by the events in Poland.

The Chinese leadership, in the grip of hegemonist ambitions, is acting in unison with imperialism.

In these conditions our party and state are making energetic efforts to curb the arms race and overcome international tension and are fighting persistently for the practical implementation of the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's recent visit to the FRG was a real peace mission. It is of special significance for the whole range of East-West relations and is an important guideline for the practical policy of all states. The Soviet Union firmly intends to strive for positive results at the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe which have begun in Geneva.

While fighting for peace, the CPSU and the Soviet state assess the development of international events soberly and display great vigilance with regard to the intrigues of aggressive, reactionary circles. Past experience and the course of current world developments confirm the relevance of V.I. Lenin's conclusion that our steps toward peace must be accompanied by the high pitch of all our military readiness. We have always been true to this behest of Lenin's, and will continue to be true to it!

Special responsibility for ensuring the reliable defense of the motherland and the security of its allies and friends rests with our Armed Forces. They are equipped with modern weapons and combat hardware, handled skillfully by thoroughly trained, ideologically and physically tempered servicemen.

The Zapad-81 exercises and other exercises, flights, and voyages, and the worthy fulfillment by Soviet servicemen of their patriotic and international duty clearly indicate the might of the combat potential of our Soviet Army and Navy. This potential is created and augmented by the intensive labor of all the people and by servicemen's day-to-day work in improving their training and in resolving combat training tasks irreproachably.

Komsomol members regard it as an essential rule in life to build their practical activity in a Leninist fashion, that is, in such a way as to educate themselves as communists and consistent fighters for the party's cause through "learning, organizing, rallying together and fighting." Following this rule means, first and foremost, mastering revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist science thoroughly and consciously. It means actively following party policy, working with initiative, creatively and at full strength in the sector entrusted to you and doing the greatest possible good to society and to the nationwide cause of building communism. It means resolutely combating hostile ideology and all that is alien to our system and to the socialist way of life.

The sector which the party and people have entrusted to us servicemen is a crucial and honorable one. It is the defense of what is most precious to every Soviet person -- the freedom and independence of our socialist fatherland.

Servicemen in the Armed Forces are maintaining their combat watch in the stern polar regions and the hot sands of Turkestan, on the shores of the Baltic and the Pacific, in forces deployed on the territories of a number of European socialist countries and Mongolia. They are giving selfless assistance to the Afghan people in defending their revolutionary gains. And everywhere Soviet servicemen are worthily fulfilling their patriotic and international duty.

People who have chosen the profession of defender of the motherland — a profession which is not easy, but which is very necessary to the people — enjoy well-earned respect, gratitude and love. Their labor is labor for the sake of universal happiness and peace.

It must be said that the overwhelming majority of generals and admirals, officers, ensigns and warrant officers are products of the Lenin Komsomol. And there is no doubt that the Komsomol will continue to provide our armed forces cadres with worthy reinforcements!

Comrades! You serve in the combat ranks of a regiment with a heroic history. It was one of the first in our army to become a guards regiment. Your regiment has been awarded the honored title "Sevastopol" and the Order of the Red Banner.

It is a great honor to serve in such a regiment. At the same time it is a great responsibility. For, as is known, old glory loves new glory, it lives and multiplies through it. And it must be said that the regiment's servicemen do not allow its glory to fade. Back in the postwar years their military labor was marked by a Komsomol Central Committee Banner of Honor and Lenin testimonials of honor. And this means that the famous traditions live on, that the perpetuation of devoted service to the fatherland continues!

The heroic events of the Great Patriotic War and the legendary exploits of Soviet Armed Forces servicemen in it will never fade in the people's memory. In these December days the country has celebrated the 40th anniversary of the Battle of Moscow in an atmosphere of great patriotic enthusiasm. For the young people of your regiment these celebrations were full of special meaning. For you are the direct descendants of the servicemen in the regiment's combat formation who stood to the death on the Moscow front in fiery 1941, annihilated the enemy and laid the first stones in the edifice of our great victory. So be worthy descendants of the heroes!

The regiment's servicemen, so I have been told, have joined actively in the all-union Komsomol search expedition "The Annals of Great October" and are organizing ties with veteran brother soldiers. This is a necessary, useful and noble matter. And it is important that these living ties constantly deepen and strengthen. They are among the most powerful sources of young people's patriotic education!

Your regiment has successfully completed the training year and gained the title of best in the division and among Moscow Military District motorized infantry units. This is good.

But has everything already been done? Of course not. And you know this as well as I do, just as you also know that combat improvement knows no limits. In military work as perhaps no other, stopping or easing up means falling behind.

This is why a key avenue in army and navy Komsomol activity has been and remains to educate in servicemen a lofty vigilance and an aware, or I should say, responsible attitude to the military danger stemming from imperialism and its accomplices as a stern reality of our time and to the need not for fear but for the conscience to strengthen the armed forces' combat readiness.

It may be asked: What are the criteria for judging the development in a particular serviceman of such a responsible attitude?

These criteria are specific deeds. Primarily — excellent-rated study, skillful mastery of weapons and combat hardware, faultless fulfillment of service obligations, great discipline and a constant readiness and ability to act skillfully and resolutely in any situation.

In your regiment there are quite a few Komsomol members whose study, service and participation in public work can, without exaggeration, serve as a model of a responsible attitude to work.

These members are Senior Lieutenants V. Panteleyev and V. Korshunov, Lt A. Bolshakov, Sgt First Class S. Filin, Sgt V. Dreyenko, Pvt First Class I. Ryapolov, and Privates V. Ryabykh, V. Vasyukov and V. Gorevoy. And even before being drafted into the army Pvt V. Kraytsov was awarded the medal "For the Labor Valor." Komsomol member Kraytsov is now an excellent-rated intelligence officer, a master of military work. His labor valor is augmented by military valor.

These people are your Komsomol beacons. To get every Komsomol member in the regiment to rise to their level is a task in whose solution we must invest all our forces, knowledge and energy.

So-called "average-rated people" are an important reserve for increasing the ranks of those rated excellent at combat and political training, class specialists and excellent-rated subunits. They are not laggards, but neither are they seen in the fore. In your regiment practically one in four is "average-rated", and about 100 servicemen are content with third class in the mastery of their speciality.

Acting to ensure that all these comrades rise to the standard of pace-makers and masters of military work and that the ranks of the excellent-rated are reinforced means bringing into action an important lever for increasing the qualitative indicators of combat and political training. The party's requirement to "work better today than yesterday, work better tomorrow than today" must be transformed into every Komsomol member's inner motivation. Then success will go with you, then you will reach more and more new heights in mastering military skill and increasing combat readiness.

I would like to draw your attention to one further major task -- raising the quality and fruitfulness of studies in combat and political training and saving all possible funds and resources. There is broad scope here for applying Komsomol initiative and creativity.

You are probably all participating in the movement "Komsomol Concern for Study Facilities." And it depends on each of you whether this concern is really of benefit. The practice of your Komsomol organization shows that this benefit can be quite perceptible. For example, on the initiative of Sgt First Class P. Sergeyev, Komsomol organizer of a repair company, a group of enthusiasts improved the repair process for tractor vehicle equipment. This made it possible to reduce repair schedules and save considerable resources. And Komsomol member Ensign I. Kazmin, together with other skilled craftsmen, submitted a number of proposals for improving an antiaircraft complex simulator. There are other active rationalizers and inventors in the regiment too. Komsomol organizations are called upon to give them constant help and to enlist young people into creative scientific and technical work on a wider scale.

Today I have seen once again the town in which your regiment is located and have again seen for myself how much has been done to equip it and create favorable conditions for servicemen's combat and political training, everyday life and leisure.

A great deal of labor by construction workers has been invested in all of this. Admittedly, as has been reported, some shortcomings have not been avoided. Equipment which has been installed is not in operation everywhere. What does this indicate? Primarily an unconscious attitude to work and a disregard for those around you and for yourself. If you do things, do them well and whole-heartedly so that what you have done pleases you and others. This will be our way, the Komsomol way!

It is no less important to cherish the results of labor, it is incumbent upon Komsomol members to show unremitting concern for maintaining the town in an excellent condition. A military town is a home away from home for every serviceman. And who does not want his home to be most beautiful and comfortable? It is the most important duty of all servicemen, and above all of Komsomol members, to maintain buildings, equipment and everything around you in an excellent condition, to improve public service provisions constantly and to maintain strict exemplary order in everything.

Komsomol work must be concentrated on using and improving training facilities zealously and thriftily, using equipment skillfully and treasuring every gram of fuel that the people give to the armed forces. We are counting on a high return from this work and are confident that Komsomol members will not let us down!

I cannot fail to talk about another question -- the Komsomol's role in developing mass sport work. In their recent resolution the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers indicated the need for the further development of the mass nature of physical culture and sport. The resolution of this is linked most directly with the activeness and militancy of Komsomol organizations, including those in the army and navy.

Your regiment has a fine sports complex. You have achieved definite successes in training sportsmen who have reached official rating standards. It is necessary to go even further and strive to ensure that all servicemen without exception are involved in sport. This particularly concerns such categories as military multi-sport events, skiing, shooting, cross-country running with military kit, swimming, gymnastics and weightlifting, that is those directly connected with raising the quality of servicemen's combat training and physical tempering.

The achievement of weighty end results in Komsomol work -- be it in the sphere of ideological education, the struggle for high-quality combat training, the movement for saving and thrift or sport -- presupposes the close pooling of purposeful organizational and political education efforts. One cannot count on success in any matter without this.

And if this conclusion is unconditionally correct in general, it is especially applicable to one of the main avenues of Komsomol organizations' work -- the strengthening of military discipline.

The point now is to assert in every military collective discipline which is not ostentatious, but is highly conscientious and thus genuinely firm and to ensure regulation order and the exemplariness of all Komsomol members without exception. Many army and navy Komsomol organizations are participating in solving it persistently and energetically. And as practice attests, this is yielding perceptible results.

Komsomol members would seem to be quite capable of erecting an insuperable barrier in the way of violations of discipline and of creating an atmosphere of implacability toward the slightest manifestation of nonregulation attitudes. This is a major sphere of Komsomol work at this time. A soldier begins with discipline, as is well known, and with strong discipline an army is strong.

Of course, you cannot resolve such a task, or moreover, any educational task without thought or by mere meetings and sessions alone. What is needed here is daily organized and persistent labor, probity and courage, firmness and tact, in a word, effective, objective work with people is needed.

The collective has a tremendous role in strengthening discipline and educating a serviceman. A man does not live by himself. He is always among people. A serviceman's mood and feelings and his successes in training and service depend on relations within the collective. A friend's shoulder, fellowship and loyalty are more important under army and navy conditions than anywhere else.

Strengthen soldierly combat friendship and military comradeship. They will help you overcome all difficulties, strengthen your comrade and will promote the successful fulfillment of military duty.

I would like to speak about another very important issue. Many servicemen finish active military service in spring and fall every year. And who, if not you, who have known the conditions of military work, should supplement the armed forces' cadres, go and teach in military colleges and academies and become professional masters of military work. I appeal to you to do this.

And a broad road of labor activity is also open to those who go into civilian work. In the army and navy servicemen are schooled in endurance and discipline and gain technical and vocational knowledge and moral, political and physical tempering.

These qualities are necessary not only for a serviceman, but for every citizen in our country. Yesterday's soldiers and sailors, sergeants and warrant officers return to the plant, factory, construction site, kolkhoz or sovkhoz with these qualities. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev notes that "both in peaceful creative labor and if the occasions, in the hour of military trials you can rely" on them.

Reservists confirm these words with lofty examples of diligence and a responsible attitude to the task in hand. Among them, of course, there are quite a few products of your regiment, your commanders and political workers and party and Komsomol organizations. Treasure a serviceman's honor, comrades! Strive so that the Taman servicemen's renown is spread not just among the armed forces but also at the country's industrial enterprises and construction sites and in university halls. Be exemplary both in the military system and in labor for the benefit of our great socialist fatherland.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "Virgin Lands" and the recently published "Reminiscences" have become a remarkable textbook example of such an attitude to labor for us all. Imbued with a most profound respect for Soviet man -- the builder and defender of the new society -- these works are finding the most fervent response in the hearts of urban and rural workers and army and navy servicemen. They teach how to love the motherland wholeheartedly, work selflessly and defend our socialist fatherland heroically!

Love for the motherland is a profound, strong feeling. The Komsomol, including the army and navy Komsomol, participates actively in nurturing this fine feeling among young people. And your regiment's Komsomol members do substantial military patronage work and help local Komsomol organs and DOSAAF organizations. This is as it should be. This important work must be continued in the future too.

Socialist competition is one of the most vivid manifestations of patriotism in action. It has long been an integral part of the training and educational process in our armed forces. Its spirit corresponds unsurpassably to the militant active character of young people.

Army-wide socialist competition under the motto "A Reliable Defense for Soviet People's Peaceful Labor!" was launched in the very first days of the new training year in the army and navy. This training year it is directed toward marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with new achievements in combat and political training and by raising the combat readiness of units and ships.

Your regiment, which has resolved to win the title "excellent-rated," has also adopted high pledges. When I recently attended your meeting in honor of our guests, the Warsaw Pact states' defense ministers, you gave an assurance that you would fulfill this high pledge without fail. I hope that your word is a strong guard's word and that you will keep it.

Comrades! Preparations for the 19th Komsomol Congress are now underway among army and navy Komsomol organizations as throughout the over 40-million-strong Komsomol. And it is important that they should help as much as possible to raise the activeness of Komsomol work, increase servicemen's initiative and creativity and mobilize them to scale new heights in training and service.

The Komsomol's entire work is conducted under party leadership. Thus your present meeting is a Komsomol meeting, but there are quite a few communists in the hall. Young people's cares have always concerned and continue to concern us communists. The Communist Party, its Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally pay constant attention to the Lenin Komsomol. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speeches at Komsomol congresses serve as a combat program for the practical activity of the vanguard of Soviet youth.

Communists are always ready to help the Komsomol in all its good deeds and undertakings. It is praiseworthy that in your regiment essentially one communist in every three works in the Komsomol.

Party members work side by side with Komsomol members in the elective organs of the company Komsomol organization. Their work is constantly directed by the regimental party committee and subdivisional party bureaus. This kind of approach undoubtedly yields great benefit to both communists and Komsomol members.

In concluding my speech allow me to express the confidence that each of you, every serviceman whose heart is warmed by a Komsomol card, will greet the 19th Komsomol congress worthily and will be in the vanguard of the struggle for the successful fulfillment of the responsible and complex tasks set for the armed forces by the party and the people!

I wish you, dear comrades, further successes in combat training and service and new Komsomol achievements for the good of our socialist motherland.

GEN PETROV ADDRESSES URALS PARTY AKTIV

PM210935 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Dec 81 p 3

["Correspondent" Lt Col V. Shchekotov report under general heading: "Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] Red Banner Urals Military District -- The tasks of party organizations arising from the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum were discussed at a meeting of the district's party aktiv.

The report by District Commander Col Gen M. Tyagunov and the speeches by Lt Gen V. Serebryakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the district, and Comrades A. Inyakov, Ye. Aleksandrov, V. Filimonov, A. Rol, V. Gorobets and others analyzed the results of the past training year and outlined ways of further increasing the vigilance and combat readiness of units and subunits and developing initiative and creativity of socialist competition under the slogan "Reliable Defense for the Soviet People's Peaceful Labor!"

The party aktiv meeting was addressed by Army General V. Petrov, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister. Taking part in the meeting's work were B. Yeltsin, first secretary of Sverdlovskiy CPSU Obkom, and Col Gen Yu. Potapov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Tank Directorate.